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THE CAMPAIGN GAZETTE

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THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

OF THE

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette

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THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

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Special terms given to Republican Executive Committees in surrounding counties.

ADDRESS,

THE GAZETTE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Boston Corbett, the avenger of Lincoln, is now a hatter in Cleveland.

—Expensive fighting—carrying on the Indian war till we haven't a red.

—The striking brakemen on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad are still belligerent.

—Stanley's last letter is dated at U-bagwe. That's an ominous sort of a name, anyhow.

—Mr. Hamlin has successfully engineered through the Senate his amendment restoring the fast mails.

—Ex-Secretary Welles will contribute an article to each of the next two numbers of *The Galaxy* on "The Nomination and Election of Abraham Lincoln."

—An economist calculates that the wasted forces in nature are sufficient in the aggregate to keep the entire machinery of the world in motion for ten million years.

—Leon Vandanny and Arthur Rovert, of Montreal, fought a duel at Richford, Vt., on Friday, two shots being exchanged. Rovert was wounded. Six participants were arrested.

—It is now proposed to send an amateur brass band to Montana, and thus make the Indians go West. If it has not this effect, at any rate it will produce discord among the gentle savages.

—An educated hog at one of the watering places is said to be a good mathematician. No doubt it excels in a "square root," and is also good at "subtraction" when it's a turnip patch.

—It was thought that Tilden's letter would advise that no more colored men in the South should be killed until after the election, but he leaves the matter entirely to "local self-government."

—A petrified boat which belonged to King Philip's fleet has been found in a cave on the coast of Spain. When the musical ex-Queen saw it she immediately struck the shell and sang "Do-ry! My fos-sil ar-ma-da!"

—Ephraim Phillips, Supervisor of New Castle township, Shuylkill county, Pa., has been sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and one year's imprisonment, for issuing fraudulent tax receipts to secure his election.

—The Republican campaign was opened at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday evening. Hon. Samuel Shellabarger and ex-Governor Noyes addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in that city.

—Speaker Kerr's condition is such as to alarm his friends and it is not believed he will long survive. A dispatch received from him, dated Friday, from Bookbridge, Alum Springs, says: "I am much worse, and hope is growing weaker."

—Letters from summer resorts indicate in general that the patrons of the more famous and expensive hotels are unwilling to pay the high prices of former years. If the proprietors are wise they will read the lesson of the times and meet their creditors half way.

—The Sunday School Assembly at Mayville, N. Y., was numerously attended on Saturday. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Chicago, delivered an eloquent, profound and impressive Centennial oration, after which fifteen Centennial trees were planted and befitting addresses made.

—Mr. Disraeli once declined to be made a peer, but accepted for his late wife the title of Viscountess of Beaconsfield. His rapid decline in mental and physical vigor, however, renders it probable that he is about to seek as an Earl the comparative repose of the House of Lords.

—Mayor Cobb, of Boston, recently gave a position on the police force of that city to a young man who had graduated with Harvard College and the Harvard Medical School. The applicant was a practicing physician, but found himself unable to provide the barest necessaries of life for his wife and child.

—A traveller, speaking of Servian women, says that occasionally a face of the purest Egyptian type was to be noticed. —A trace probably of the infusion of gypsy blood, which is far from uncommon in Eastern Europe. One woman I noticed leaning dreamily over a garden fence with a face cast in the very mould of the Sphinx.

—Advices from the Cherokee Nation are to the effect that the government is in a very unsettled condition. Chief Thompson's administration is unsatisfactory to the more intelligent Cherokees. He is of full blood, of only moderate ability, and in the hands of dangerous counselors. A vigorous effort is making to revolutionize the government, and it is not improbable it will be successful.

—The Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine has written the most comical political letter of the day. He certifies to his own loyalty in the war and substantiates it by this assertion: "During the spring of 1861 I was the owner of a valuable horse, (which I still own,) which I let to Crosby Shorey, Esq., of Machias, for four months without compensation, to be employed by him in the transportation of soldiers and he was so employed at the time." This is enough to make that horse laugh.

—From a military point of view the situation of the Servians could hardly be worse. The Turkish invaders are pushing westward from Gurgusovatz, and purpose concentrating their forces with the view of marching on Belgrade. The Servian forces in the south have retreated, while in Herzegovina the fortune of war appears also to have turned in favor of the Turks. Belgrade, the scene of Prince Eugene's great victory over the Turks, is likely to witness another bloody conflict.

—One of Brigham Young's sons is known as Prince Brigy. The Gentiles explain that the title was acquired several years ago, during his sojourn in England. He rode in a coach behind six gray horses, and on one occasion his coachman, while driving through the streets of London, disregarded the commands of the Queen's guards to give the road to Her Royal Highness and attendants. This led the officer in charge of the cavalcade to ask the name of the distinguished stranger. The reply was, "I'm Prince Brigay. Prince Brigham, sir, of Utah."

—A Berlin correspondent of the *Journal d'Alsace* says that Captain Boynton, the champion swimmer, will soon undertake a swimming trip around the world, which he proposes to accomplish in five years. He will visit Vienna, Genoa, St. Petersburg, Denmark, Sweden, will pass along the northern coast of France, Spain, and after rounding the coast of Portugal will enter the Mediterranean sea. After visiting Italy he will cross the Suez canal and visit Calcutta, Bombay, China, Java, Australia, and then cross the Pacific to California, whence he will navigate to Panama and along the Atlantic coast to New York.

FIRST EDITION.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Great Explorer's Last Letter.

Discovery of a Supposed New Lake—Inhospitality of the Natives—A Nation of Milk Misers—Paralyzed by Famine.

(N. Y. Herald.)

URAGWE, WESTERN UNYAMWEZI, CENTRAL AFRICA, April 24, 1876.

We departed from the capital of Karagwe with very brave intentions and high aspirations. We had discovered that the Kagera River formed a great lake about eighty miles in length and from five to fourteen miles in breadth, and that at Kishakka the Kagera was still a powerful, deep-flowing river, and curious reports from natives and Arabs had created curious ideas within our minds as to the source of this noble river. Imbued with the thought that by journeying a sufficient distance along its right bank we might discover this source, we made ample preparations for the crossing of a wild wilderness, packed ten days' provisions of grain on the shoulders of each man of the expedition, and on the 27th of March set out for the uninhabited land.

On the second day of our departure from the Karagwe capital we came to the east side of a lake, a long, narrow, winding body of water. We marched along its eastern shore for three days, a distance of thirty-six miles; on the fourth day and fifth day an obstructing ridge shut it from our view while marching, but by occasionally surmounting the ridge I managed to obtain views of its stream-like water, still extending south and southwest. On the sixth day we came to Ubimba, the frontier of Karagwe, where, behind a ridge, which extends between Ubimba and the lake, we saw the extreme south end of the lake we had so long followed. From a point of observation near Ubimba we saw also a decided change in the formation of the broad valley of the Kagera. The mountainous ridges bounding the western shore of the Kagera, which, extending from Mporovo south, continue on a south by west course, became broken and confused in Southern Kishakka, and were penetrated from the northwest by a wide valley, through which issued into the Kagera, from a small river called Akanyaru. Southwest was seen the course of the Kagera, which, above the confluence of the Akanyaru with it, was only a swift flowing river of no very great depth or breadth. Such a river I thought might well be created by the drainage of Eastern Urundi and Western Uzoba. My attention was drawn from the Kagera to the lake-like stream of Akanyaru, and several natives stated to me while looking towards it that it was an effluent of the Kagera, and that it emptied into the Albert Nyanza. Such an extraordinary statement as this could not be received and transmitted from me to you as a fact without being able to corroborate it on my own authority. Exploration of the mouth of the Akanyaru proves that the Akanyaru is not an effluent, but is an affluent of the Kagera.

The Dangerous Kishakka Nation.

Beyond the mouth of the Akanyaru I dared not go as the natives of Kishakka on the left bank, and Uguhu on the right bank, are too wild altogether. I find the long-legged race inhabiting the countries south of Uganda, Karagwe and Usui have a deadly aversion to strangers. The sight of a strange dog seems sufficient to send them to mad rage and paroxysms of spear shaking and bowbending. They are all kin to the long-legged mortal of Bumbireh, who sounded the war cry at the mere sight of our inoffensive exploring boat floating on the Victoria Lake. They are so dreadfully afraid of losing their cattle that if one cow dies from sickness the whole country is searched to discover the stranger who has bewitched the cow to death, for whose loss, if one is found, his life is forfeit to the purblind, small brained natives. Human beings frequently astonish one another in all countries by their hobbies, and by showing excessive fondness for gold, horses, dogs, cats, clothes, birds, &c., but the love which the Wasongora, Wanyamwezi, Waganda, Wakishakka, Wagufu, Wanyamba and Watusi exhibit for their cattle is an extreme, selfish and miser-like affection. A stranger might die in any of those countries for lack of one drop of milk. Generous and sweet-tempered as Rumanika proved himself, he never offered to give me even one teaspoonful of milk during the time I was with him, and had he given me a milk-can his people would have torn him limb from limb. From this excessive love for their cattle arises their hostility to strangers, and this hostility arises from a dread of evil or fear of danger. By maintaining a strict quarantine and a system of exclusiveness they hope to ward off all evil and sudden disaster to their cattle, which are their sole means of subsistence.

The Source of the Kagera River.

By comparing the information derived from natives of Ubimba, Uguhu, Kishakka, Urundi and Rumanika I am able to give you additional details of the source and course of the Kagera River, and I hold out to myself some small hope that in a few months from the present date I may be able to explore from another quarter a tract of country which, hypothetically, I believe contains the extreme source of this river. Until that period let the following stand for the utmost of our knowledge of it. From a ridge near Magali hot springs, having an altitude of 5,500 feet above the ocean, I obtained a view of Ufumbiro mountains, which have a height of about 12,000 feet. This group consists of two sugar loaf cones and a lumpy mass, and is situated about forty geraphical miles west-northwest from Misagata, and form a barrier at that spot between Mporovo and Rumanika. The course of all the main ridges and valleys from Ruanda to the Victoria Nyanza appear to be south by west. Say, you may say that from the Alexandria to the Nyassa Lake, the central portion of Africa appears to be formed into ridges, deep troughs or basins, or valleys, whose length is from west by east to south by west, or from northeast to southwest. Regard the course of the Nile from Lake Albert to Alexandria, the position of Lakes Albert, Tanganyika and Nyassa, as well as the Victoria Lake. Follow the course of the Mokattem range of mountains through Nubia, Abyssinia, Galla, Massai and Usagara; trace the plateau of Massai, Umyanwezi, Urort, Ubisa, south to the Rechuana country, and you will perceive that the general lay of land will be gradual hills, grassland, hilly and plateaus in from northeasterly to southwesterly. On a reduced scale it is even so with all the mountain ridges and valleys between the Lakes Victoria and Albert. It seems as if the throes which Africa suffered during that grand convulsion which tore her mantle heaved up these stupendous ridges and left those capacious basins now filled with lengthy and broad expanses of crystal-clear water were keenest and severest about these lake regions; for here the mountains are higher, the valleys deeper and narrower. We have no longer the wide billowy plateau, whose successive swells make travel and exploration tedious, but lengthy lines of mountains of enormous frame, separated from each other by deep, narrow valleys, with a hundred and many wonders presented to the view at a glance.

The Valley of the Nawarongo.

From Misgata mountain, while looking toward the Ufumbiro cones, there were visible three lofty ridges, separated by as many broad valleys. First was the Ishango and Muvari ridge, west of the Kagera Lake and valley, and west of this were two ridges, with the valley of Muvari between the two easternmost and a valley of Busuba between the two westernmost. The two latter ridges appear to run parallel with each other from east and west of Ufumbiro mountains, flown south by west between Muvari and Ruanda, and enters Akanyaru Lake, thirty by twenty miles in extent. From Akanyaru Lake issues Akanyaru river, between Ugufu and Kishakka, into the Kagera. The Kagera River, coming from the southwest, also enters Akanyaru Lake, but leaves the lake south of Ugufu and takes a curve northeasterly between Ugufu and Western Usui. West of Akanyaru I could get no certain intelligence. I have heard of another large lake lying west, but what connection it has with the Kagera, or whether it has any, I cannot learn definitely. One says that it is an arm of Luta Uzige or Lake Albert, another declares it to be a separate lake. Whatever it be I believe I will be able to discover at a later period.

With the best intentions to prosecute my explorations along the Kagera I was paralyzed by famine in Usui and the hostility of the Warundi, and was obliged to abandon exploration from this side of the Tanganyika. Summing up all chances remaining for me to do good work without expending vainly my goods and the health and energy left in me, I saw it was useless to sit down and launch invectives against the intractable natives, and that it was far better and more to the purpose to hurry on to other regions and try Lake Albert by another route from the opposite quarter.

Plans for Exploring Lake Albert.

You will perceive by this letter that I am now in Western Unyamwezi, about fifteen days' journey from Ujiji. What I propose doing now is to proceed quickly to Ujiji, then explore the Tanganyika in my boat, and from Uzige strike north to the Albert, and if that road be not open to cross the Tanganyika and travel north by a circuitous course to effect the exploration of the Albert. It may not be actually necessary to explore that lake, for Gordon or some of his officers may have accomplished that work, but I have no means of knowing whether they have done so or not; it therefore remains for me, if the feat is possible, to circumnavigate it. If it is not I shall strike out for other regions and continue explorations elsewhere, until my poverty of goods warns me to return.

By the same bearer which conveys this letter to the coast I send four others, which have been kept by me until I had an opportunity to send them. Three at least I expected to put in person in the hands of one of Gordon's officers; but it was not fated to be so. From Ujiji I shall send the duplicates of these letters to the coast, and before I quite leave that port I expect to possess other geographical items to transmit to you.

Gordon Pacha was kind enough to send me a *Daily Telegraph* of December 24, 1874, and a *Pall Mall Gazette* of the same month, which I received in Uganda just before starting for the Albert Nyanza. In the *Telegraph* I saw a short letter from Cameron, dated May 3, 1873, wherein he says he has discovered the outlet of the Tanganyika to be the Lukuga. Cameron has been fortunate and energetic, and deserves credit for the discovery. But he says he has not quite circumnavigated the Tanganyika, because he did not think it worth while after discovering the Lukuga. It may be Cameron, by this omission, has left me something to discover in the Tanganyika, but whether or not, the Lady Alice shall not quit the waters of that lake until I have finished the two-thirds left unvisited by me on my first expedition.

Colonel Long Contradicted.

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* I read a more startling statement which deserves from me a flat contradiction, as no doubt it received from Colonel Grant. The article stated that Colonel Long, of the Egyptian service, declared that he had just returned from a visit to the King of Uganda, and he had discovered, to his surprise, that Lake Victoria was a body of water about twelve miles in width! Now, I do know it as a fact that Col. Long, or Long Bey, was in Uganda July, 1873; but if he states that the Victoria Nyanza is only twelve miles in width he states what every quill-nosed urchin in Uganda would declare to be most astounding nonsense. The width of twelve miles is what I would give Murchison Bay, a portion of which bay is visible from Rubaga, one of the Emperor's capitals. If M. Linant de Bellefond, of the Egyptian service, who discovered me in Uganda, is now in Europe, he is requested to publish his opinion of Lake Victoria, even from what he saw of it from Usavara.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

POLITICS IN THE COAL FIELDS.

Democracy of Luzerne County in Conclave—The Irish Capture the Convention — Dissatisfaction in the Democratic Camp—Probable Split in the Party.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 9, 1876.

First of the counties of the State in point of territory, and next to Allegheny in population, is that of Luzerne, situated on either side of the north branch of the Susquehanna, in the heart of the coal regions of Northeastern Pennsylvania. It has been fitly called a commonwealth in itself, being larger than the State of Rhode Island. It exercises a considerable influence in the ballot of the State, having a voting population of about 20,000.

Luzerne is at present in a state of political perturbation seldom seen in local politics. Yesterday the Democracy of the county assembled in Wilkesbarre to nominate a ticket for the ensuing campaign. Contrary to the usual custom, the Republicans held their convention first, and thus gave the Democrats an opportunity to profit by whatever blunders they might make. Yet grave fears had been entertained for some time previous to the convention, by the better portion of the party, that there would be a formidable movement made by the Irish delegates, who, it was feared, would have a strong representation in the convention, to foist their own candidates upon the party, and thus render certain the defeat of the Democratic ticket. The Irish candidates, who were making an active canvass, and who seemed to be the most formidable, were not of the more respectable and intelligent representatives of that nationality, and this fact served to intensify the feeling of apprehension among the leaders that trouble was in the wind. Moreover the Irish of this and other counties of the coal regions have played too conspicuous a part in the doings of that infamous order of Molly Maguires to be entrusted with the honors of standard-bearers in a political party of a great county like Luzerne. The leaders and counsellors of the party held their heads together and deliberated gravely upon the

Suicidal Policy

that would allow this ignorant and dangerous element to capture the Convention and shape its nominations. But the sequel shows what strength this element is beginning to assert in the policies of the coal fields.

There were nominations to be made for the offices of Prothonotary, District Attorney, Clerk of Courts and Jury Commissioner. When the Convention assembled yesterday it was rumored that there were present fully a hundred and ten Irish delegates out of a total of about one hundred and seventy-five. It was thus plainly apparent that they had matters in their own hands. When this fact was discovered the ring of Hibernian parentage in the better portion of the party was pictured upon every countenance, and the sentiment was freely expressed among Republicans and Democrats alike that the party would then and there erect its funeral pile for November. Present upon the scene,

"Undimmed his eye, untamed his will,
Fighting his way, and conquering still,"

was the notorious Mike Philbin, the Irish demagogue of this city, who controls with his money and influence a large proportion of the ignorant and baser class of the voters of the county. His money had flowed freely in the canvass, and the convention was largely made up of delegates by its influence. It was a sublime spectacle to see nearly a hundred delegates of Irish assembled Democracy of Luzerne county doing his bidding, while

The Old Liners

of the party, who had directed its movements and led it to victory for years, were obliged to stand back and gaze inactively upon the scene.

The Convention first proceeded to the nomination for Jury Commissioners. The names of fifteen candidates were presented, and after several ballots Thomas Prosser was elected in Humphrey Bradley, an Irishman of Scranton. This was the first triumph for the Irish delegation. After the balloting for this office was over, it was ascertained that one of the candidates who ran high and barely escaped the nomination was a Mollie Maguire. For clerk of the Courts, for which eight candidates were announced, the successful aspirant was Patrick Kiernan, of this city. Score Irish triumph number two. The excitement at this juncture began to run high, and for a time, for a short time before only a matter of strong suspicion, with the comfortable feeling still left that it might be ill founded, was now becoming rapidly changed into reality as one by one the nominations were captured by Philbin and his cohorts.

It was expected that the most animated contest would be for the office of District Attorney, as several respectable gentlemen of acknowledged ability had made a vigorous canvass. But the work was soon done, and of the six candidates before the convention P. J. O'Hanlon, of this city, Philbin's candidate, went in on first ballot, leaving his

American and German

competitors far in the fog. There remained now but one more nomination to make, that of Prothonotary. The Irish had so far made a clean sweep. But, for a wonder, thinking that it might overburden the ticket should they gobble all the nominations, they condescended not to demand that of Prothonotary, and gave it to S. W. Trimmer, the present incumbent.

Thus ended the work of the Democratic Convention of Luzerne county, for the Presidential campaign of '76. As a simple matter of fact, and as the confession of the respectable men of the parties, it was an insult to the intelligence of the party. Its candidate for the most important office, that of District Attorney, does not even possess the requisite qualification of being "learned in the law," having been refused admittance to the bar of this county. So far as the single substitution of one American for the fourth Irishman is concerned, it does not add to the strength nor popularity of the ticket, from the fact that Trimmer is charged with changing election returns last fall. The better Democrats pronounce it an outrage, "but," as a German afterward remarked in a private conversation,

"What Could We Do?"

"With a large majority of Irish delegates in the convention, we were powerless to avert the consequences."

But the party will not stand it. To-day there has been a good deal of canvassing in the city among leading Democrats and the indications this evening are that the ticket, at least in part, will be openly repudiated. Nivens, of the Pittston *Leader* is here, and announces his intention of not supporting it. The *Luzerne Union* and Scranton *Daily Times* have not yet reviewed the work of the convention, and it remains to be seen what course they will pursue. Meantime the

Republicans are Jubilant.

They have put into the field a strong and popular ticket, and the Democratic press of the county warned its party before the convention of yesterday that it would require the very best material possible to defeat it. Respectfully,

JUNIUS.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

RAGUSA, August 12.—The Prince of Montenegro has delayed his march towards Sieutza, the point of junction with the Servians, for the purpose of operating against Djelaledin and preventing relief to Moukhtar Pacha. Eight thousand Turks landed at Antwara on Thursday last, going to Podgoritza.

BELGRADE, August 12.—Prince Milan has arrived from Delegrad.

The Turkish forces attempted on Tuesday last to break through the Servian lines at Javor, but were completely repulsed. Nearly all of them were killed. Gen. Ranco Olimpico maintains his offensive positions on the Drina. Ranja, which has been strongly fortified, is held by Tchernayeff's army, while Col. Becker's army occupies the mountains on the Timok and Morava lines.

Thirty thousand Bulgarians, principally old men and women, have taken refuge in Servia.

The atrocities committed by Turks in Bulgaria and Servia are reported beyond description. Surgeons and officers are arriving at Belgrade from all countries. One legion of volunteers, bearing the name of "Princess Natallie," has gone to the seat of war.

Gen. Zeach's wound will necessitate amputation. It is believed a battle is imminent in the neighborhood of Banja. Gen. Tschjanan, with the bulk of his forces, has taken up a position near Brestjowats.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Servian army has decided not to abandon the Maravava valley without a decisive battle.

LONDON, August 14.—The dory "Centennial" put into Aberdeen, Wales, on Saturday, for provisions, and then proceeded for Liverpool. Johnson reports that the Centennial was capsized once during the voyage, but he succeeded in righting her.

Her Majesty the Queen held a council at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on Saturday. She delivered the seal of office of Lord of the Privy Seal to Disraeli, who took the oath and kissed her hands on the appointment.

LONDON, August 14.—A special to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says a change in the Servian administration is freely discussed. Prince Milan has become unpopular, and his conduct is unfavorably contrasted with that of the Prince of Montenegro, who will have, in the contingency of Prince Milan's removal, the favor of Russia. The concealment of Servian losses has caused much distrust. Only a miraculous victory or open espousal of the Servian cause by a powerful State can restore the prospects of Servia's independence.

The Servians captured Brisonski, on the river Drina, on August 8th. The Turks lost two hundred.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 12.—Although Disraeli is to be elevated to the peerage, he will remain Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote will become leader of the House of Commons. It is the general impression that the Conservatives are weakened by the change, but Disraeli is physically unable to sustain the labor of the leadership of the House. It is rumored that other cabinet changes will be made after prorogation, namely, Sir Charles B. Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, and Lord John Manners, Chancellor Lancaster, are to be offered peerages. Wm. H. Smith, member for Westminster, and one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, is to replace Sir Charles Adderly, and some subordinate member of the Government. Lord Hartington will succeed Smith.

The *Daily News* says: For more than one session it has been manifest that the task of leading the House of Commons was growing too burdensome for the Prime Minister, and he has repaired himself when public duty demanded his time and energies. His accession to the peerage is not so much promotion as development, or rather a new act of his career. The political consequences of the change may not at once unfold themselves. Disraeli withdraws from the House of Commons at the close of the session, in which he has been the centre of strong personal discussions, but it cannot be doubted that his removal was contemplated before these discussions should be renewed. His further changes must take place to bring the Government of the Ministers into another into harmony with the new state of things.

Admiralty have issued a new circular respecting fugitive slaves. It instructs officers of the navy, first, whenever a fugitive is taken under the protection of the flag, no demand shall be entertained for his surrender on the ground of slavery; second, officers are left to their own discretion regarding circumstances under which they ought to receive a fugitive slave; third, whenever within territorial waters any one claims to be held in slavery contrary to the treaties of Great Britain, he should be protected until the nearest British Consul investigates and decides the question.

Richard Banner Oakley, manager and proprietor of the Co-operative Credit Bank, a scheme started in 1874, which proved a failure, adjudicated a bankrupt in January last, and committed for trial on a charge of fraud, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, August 12.—The unexpected passage of the municipal bill gives general satisfaction, as removing what threatened to be a source of serious conflict between the powers of State. After the passage by the Senate the bill was returned to the Chamber of Deputies, when Jules Ferry will move proposing its adoption as amended, and said as an act of concord and conciliation such course would do honor to the Chambers. Dufaure has been elected a Life Senator, Vice Casimer Perier, deceased, by one hundred and sixty-one votes. Two hundred and seventy-four Senators voted. Chevelong, a Legitimist, obtained one hundred and nine votes.

The heat is intense. Count St. Vallier, of the Senate, was overcome yesterday, and had to be removed to Paris.

Both Chambers of Assembly were prorogued this afternoon.

PARIS, August 13.—President MacMahon has liberated one hundred and sixty-one persons imprisoned for participating in outrages during the Commune trouble.

CUBA.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Aug. 13.—On the 1st inst., sixty insurgents belonging to the district of Ingenio, attacked Arroques, in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, and demanded its surrender. The men inside the fort, numbering fourteen, refused the demand, and began firing, when the insurgents set fire to the fort, which was destroyed and the besieged all burned to death. On the 2d, one hundred and six men and six officers of the Spanish troops, stationed at Fernandez, in this jurisdiction of Villaclara, were attacked by superior insurgent forces, and Fernandez and twenty-three men killed.

GERMANY.

BEYREUTH, August 12.—Emperor William arrived this evening, and was enthusiastically received. His Majesty congratulated Wagner on the success of his undertaking.

BEYREUTH, August 13.—Four thousand strangers arrived in the city to attend the Wagner musical festival. There are about sixty correspondents of American, German and other newspapers present.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 12.—The heat is fearful, exceeding any recollection since 1800. The city is deserted. Forty field laborers died near Seville. The vines in Andalusia are scorching and failing.

GREECE.

ATHENS, August 12.—A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Patras today. Several houses were much injured.

Escape of a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Special officer Dougherty on the Gloucester ferry boat Dauntless, this morning, on the upper trip arrested a man who answered the description of Dayton, one of the murderers of Mr. Chislett at Elwood, N. J. On arriving in the city the prisoner was taken to the District station house to be locked up, but those in charge showed a paragraph in one of the morning papers stating that the three murderers had been arrested at Woodbury, N. Y., and therefore refused to receive Dougherty's prisoner, and he was released. On the next up-trip of the boat two New Jersey officers arrived in pursuit of Dayton, and said that the released prisoner answered perfectly the description of the man they were after.

Loaded Oil Cars Burned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., August 12.—This morning a loaded oil train on the Central Railroad broke in two, one mile west of Roselle. The detached cars stopped, and a second oil train ran into them in the fog near the depot. The locomotive was disabled and the caboose and three oil cars were thrown off the track, took fire, and four cars, the caboose and a wooden tank were consumed. The oil in the three other cars burned so fiercely that trains could not pass. One train, in an attempt to run by, was blistered and nearly fired by the intense heat.

THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Confession of Hobbs Kerry, One of the Gang.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Chief of Police McDonough, at a late hour to-night, gave out the confession of Hobbs Kerry, the Otterville train robber, and will be published to-morrow. It is quite a lengthy document, but the essential facts are that Kerry, Frank and Jesse James, Cole and Bud Younger, Clem Miller, Chas. Pitts and Wm. Chadwell constituted the gang that robbed the train, and that Kerry got $1,200 of the "swag." It appears that the train was not robbed in accordance with a previous concerted plan, but the party had ridden over a large extent of country without finding anything particular to do, and finally concluded to attack this train, acting apparently more from impulse than anything else. Kerry was not a regular member of the gang, but had been with them during their raid through the country, and was present at the robbing of the train and shared the spoils. It also appears the police authorities here had information early in June last that the Younger, James and other members of the band contemplated robbing the bank at Granby, in southwest Missouri, and officers were sent there from here. This project was abandoned, however, and the officers returned. As soon as the robbery of the train occurred Chief McDonough felt certain it was done by this gang, and he immediately sent officers to Granby, Joplin and other places, and the arrest of Kerry and Bruce Younger was the result. McDonough had intercepted a letter written by Kerry to one of the band, and it was through this letter that he extracted the confession from him.

All the parties mentioned above have been indicted by the grand jury of Cooper county, but whether any rigorous means will be taken to arrest them is not now known. There are no official advices of the capture of Chadwell and Pitts, and officers here do not put much reliance in the reports to that effect. The confession gives a description of the robbing of the train, which is essentially the same as before published; also the movements of the robbers for some time previous to the attack on the train and their course to the point where the booty was divided, making quite a circumstantial account of all their proceedings.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Testimony of Gen. Porter—Refuting Some of Bluford Wilson's Testimony—The "Sylph" Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Gen. Horace Porter was before the sub-committee on whisky frauds to-day, in reference to Bluford Wilson's testimony. He said he did not allude to Sylph as a lewd woman in speaking of her to McDonald. General Babcock made an explanation to the President and Attorney General. If the witness had thus spoken of Sylph, he would have been inventing a rumor which would have reflected on the President. Witness denied positively that he told Wilson the greatest favor he could do the President was to shield Babcock. He denied other assertions of Wilson. Witness said he never heard Gen. Babcock referred to as concerned in speculations, except from the newspapers.

Representative Hale asked witness whether he did not know that certain papers shown to the President implicating Babcock was the reason why the President retained the counsel of defendants. Witness replied that he did not believe that any papers were placed before the President implicating Babcock. Witness further stated that the President intimated to him that nothing whatever had come to his knowledge which implicated Babcock directly or indirectly, or in any manner, with the Black Friday speculations.

In reply to the question as to what explanation Babcock gave to the President and Attorney General Pierrepont about the Sylph dispatch, the witness said he did not think that was necessary to say; he did not present with the President and Pierrepont when the explanation was made. He knew, however, that Babcock gave to them the origin of the term "Sylph," as was done during his trial at St. Louis. He did not know that the explanation made to the President and that in court were different. Witness was positive in saying he did not tell Wilson "that 'Sylph' was a lewd woman and had given the President much trouble," etc. Wilson, however, asked him what the explanation of Sylph was, and he told Wilson what he had heard from others, although, as he had before said, he did not attach much significance to it.

The question was asked whether the President at any time said anything to him about the matter, and witness replied that nothing was said by the President in his presence or hearing, and anything he may have heard as coming from the President he declined to state. Subsequently, however, witness said he heard from Storrs that the President said the statement made at the Book Store of ROST, S. DAVIS & CO., and also to

REV. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D.,
149-MWF President.

THE
Western University
Cor. Ross and Diamond Streets,
WILL BE OPEN ON
Monday, Sept. 4,
And after October 15, will continue with greatly quickened energies. The new way of new buildings for the accommodation of pupils.
THE FACULTY now numbers 16 gentlemen, skilled in the profession of teaching.
THE DEPARTMENTS, Academical, Engineering (Civil and Mechanical) and Preparatory Department are well organized, and no efforts are spared to make instruction thorough and practical.
Military Drill Daily.
Special instruction in Analytical Chemistry, with practice in Laboratory. Cabinets extensive and well arranged. Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus good and abundant.
Libraries Free to All.
Examinations for admission to College Classes will be held on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.
At the University Building, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., or address,
GEORGE WOODS,
122-MTH Chancellor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLORED PEOPLE'S CAMP MEETING, A. M. E. ZION CHURCH, AT FRIENDSHIP GROVE, commencing on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.—Preaching on Saturday at 8 o'clock P. M., and on Sunday at 9½ and 11 A. M. at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M., the Rev. J. J. Clinton, Senior Bishop, will be in attendance, and will preach at 3 o'clock. The meetings will be conducted by Rev. George Bailey, assisted by Revs. J. E. Price and others returning from Conference. The ministers and members of all Evangelical Congregations are cordially invited to attend. Ample provisions will be made for all. Those desiring to tent on the grounds can do so without charge, except boarding tents and stands, for which a reasonable compensation will be required. ADMISSION TEN CENTS. Family and season Tickets at reduced rates. Single Horse and Carriage, 25 cents; Double, 35 cents. Necessary accommodations will be made for Sunday Schools and East Gates will be open on Sunday for admission.

Nelson Davis, Frank Williams, George Brown, John Freeman, Jr., Thomas Jones, John Thomas, John Bell, Noah Sly, Henry W. Smith, Daniel Johnson. 142

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street. Box 248, Pittsburgh. Office Hours—8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DENIED THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to the public that I have appointed gaugers to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11, 1876.

DIVIDEND No. 23.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after August 17, 1876. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 17th inst., inclusive.

WM. LOEFFLER,
139 Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fendition Exponas, issued out of the United States Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monongahela Wharf, above Smithfield Street Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa., the Steam Tow Boat

William Wagoner,

Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c., libeled, seized, attached and condemned by the decree of said Court.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.
August 12, 1876. 140

SUNDRIES.

11 bales Cotton.
25 bags Sumac.
400 bags Pea Nuts.
8,000 feet Red Cedar Lumber.
1 car load Broom Handles.
20,000 Painted Broom Handles.
In store and for sale by
P. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

KANSAS CORN—ONE CAR CHOICE new, in Elevator, for sale by
R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

CLEAN THREAD WASTE—12,000 pounds, for sale by
R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

BROOM CORN—250 BALES ALL grades, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Ocean Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The yachts Madeline and Countess of Dufferin entered to-day upon their ocean race, the second of the series. The former started from the buoy off Sandy Hook at 12:18:40, and the Countess or Dufferin at 12:19:20. The yacht America, which went over the course with the contesting yachts, started at 12:24. In the run to the lightship the Madeline gained on the Countess, and returning widened the distance and came in a better winner than the day before. The time of passing the home buoy was as follows: Madeline 7:37:30; America 7:44:30; Countess of Dufferin 8:04:10.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, August 12.—The races were resumed to-day. There was a good track and attendance. The first was a sailing race, one mile. Arcturas, Cyrille, Willie Burke, Meco and Belle Bruce started. Arcturas, the favorite, won, Meco second, Cyrille a good third. Time 1:44.

The second race, sweepstakes for two year olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Puryear's Narragansett filly, Zozo30 second, Lady Salyears third. Time 1:18¼.

In the two mile race for all ages,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING ....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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KING, REED & CO

MONDAY AUGUST 14, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111¼.

QUERY to the new financial writer of the *Post*: If eleven years of economy, and the payment of over $600,000,000 of the national debt, has not brought us to specie payments, how long will the economy such as TILDEN has practiced in railroad wrecking take to bring resumption?

IF our Republican friends of the North are under the impression that the Democracy at the South propose a quiet and innocent canvass, this year, they had as well dismiss all such ideas. A few of their Louisiana circulars have been discovered, and their plan of operations unfolded. Terrorism, but not open murder, are to be made use of, to coerce the population into submission, or else to secure their absence from the polls. We shall probably have some fruits from these instructions, ere long.

SENATOR MORTON'S opening speech at Indianapolis is full of his old power and force. As a clear, scathing and just delineation both of the Democratic party and its candidates, it will probably not be excelled during the canvass. Gov. MORTON fitly characterizes the Democratic candidates when he declares that one has been conspicuously wrong on all great public questions for a quarter of a century past, and is now an intimate associate of the most noted gambler in this country, while the other never contributed an idea to the right in his whole political career of thirty years.

THE great value of the Centennial Exposition is the opportunity offered for the comparison of the industries of the several countries represented. Just now Germany is deeply excited over the report, openly made, as to her industrial status. Most of the German papers have discussed the letter in the *National Zeitung*, and, the excitement getting more intense as it spreads to wider circles, the outspoken document in question is sure to produce consequences in the shape of legislative measures. Professor REULEAUX, director of the government technical school at Berlin, and Chief Commissioner of the Centenary Exhibition at Philadelphia, has caused a painful sensation in German industrial circles by declaring that the manufactures of Germany are inferior to those of other civilized lands. He has stated this in a letter to the editor of the Berlin *National Zeitung*, and his opinion is universally admitted to be of the greatest importance. We fancy, from observations at the Centennial, that military industries have too large a place in Germany, and that other branches of skill have been neglected.

THE success of the city of Paris, in placing its loan for public improvements, has started the question why our people may not take large amounts of our national debt, and thus place it at home, preventing, thus the export of gold coin, to pay interest. We have never been fully satisfied with the statement that our people were too poor to do it. It is a regular custom in France for her own people to subscribe to Government loans. It is, too, a beneficial custom, as it keeps the wealth of the country at home, and thus benefits the entire people. The people of this country could not possibly adopt a better policy. Our inclinations are toward speculative enterprises, which promise large returns, but often sink all that is invested. Were our people who have small savings,—one or more hundred dollars, to adopt the French custom of investing in Government securities, we might thus call in our bonds held abroad, and thus stop the outflow of gold. We believe the Government would do wisely to put forth a very decided effort to place any new issue of bonds at home rather than deal so largely with foreign syndicates.

HON. S. J. R. MCMILLAN, United States Senator from Minnesota, is a native of this city, son of the late Hon. THOMAS MCMILLAN, and studied law in the office of the late Messrs. METCALF and LOOMIS, of this city. This gentleman made a speech in the Senate on the 25th of May on the question of jurisdiction in the BELKNAP impeachment case. A copy of his speech is now for the first time before us. We regret that the pressure on our columns precludes us from publishing it. It is a concise, cogent and logical discussion of the subject, as clear, precise and conclusive as a judicial opinion should be. It furnishes the very argument and makes the points upon which the final decision of the Senate was predicated and concludes as follows:

For the reasons given, I am of opinion:

1. "That paragraph 5 of section 2, article 1 of the Constitution confers upon the House of Representatives the exclusive power to accuse and prosecute in cases of impeachment, nothing more.

2. That section 4, article 2, prescribes the officers impeachable and the offenses for which they may be impeached, and that power extends only to the President, Vice-President, and other civil officers of the United States while in office.

3. That the defendant, William W. Belknap, being out of office and a private citizen at the time and before the proceeding for his impeachment took place, the House of Representatives had no authority to impeach him and the Senate has no jurisdiction to try the impeachment.

THE exploits of SAMUEL J. TILDEN as a railroad wrecker, bid fair to be fully ventilated at last. It is called to mind that the suit to which he has just made answers is not the first of that character in which he has been involved. Twelve years ago he was cited in court to answerf for a fraudulent issue of the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Now, those who know the facts, affirm that his answer in the case of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis railroad is false, and fraudulent to a degree. Made a committee to organize the road, TILDEN and his compeers proceeded to wreck it,—that is to cheat original stockholders, and such mortgagees and bondholders as did not sign an agreement to be bound by this committee, out of all the property they had in the road. RODNEY BAYARD, one of this committee admits that he received bonds to the value of $33,000 for no appreciable service,—they were simply handed him as his share of the spoils. The scheme by which honest creditors were cheated is admitted to have been planned by TILDEN, and carried into effect by him. He also made the division of plunder, and was the master spirit of the entire affair. His answer to the court in the case is considered a tissue falsehoods, and will be thus shown, ere long. The undisputed facts, involved in the history of the case, show rascality. The bill against TILDEN was filed February 28, 1876, and the time for answer was fixed for the first Monday in April. Delays were obtained till August, when a general denial was entered, and the plea that as fourteen years had elapsed the case should not be opened. Who caused this delay? The road was under the control of TILDEN and friends until June 1875, and they permitted no investigation into its affairs. When it, at the date named passed out of their hands, an investigating committee was appointed, and the suit mentioned was the result. If the Purchasing Committee, like honest men, after they had bought the road with the securities intrusted to them, had made their report, and said that there remained in their hands undisposed of, after purchasing the road, $284,000 worth of bonds, $130,000 worth of preferred stock, aad $370,000 worth of common stock, then the bondholders; stockholders, and all parties in interest would have known all about it. But this they did not do, but kept the whole matter concealed. Hence the delay in bringing this suit. The bill asks an account of the above items, aggregating $770,000, and TILDEN delays and prevaricates. Such are the undeniable facts. Is this the course of an honest man?

FICTION'S FUTURE.

Some discussion is taking place, in ultra literary circles, relative to the scope and possibilities of fiction, in the future. It is recognized that novels have been and are changing in purpose and scope, and the question arises how far this may be carried, and hold kept on the reading public. It is not far in the past, when novels were the barest recital of some imaginary scene, the characters in which were either coarse and unrefined, or foolishly sentimental. In SCOTT'S novels, this was changed, and the historical element introduced, while the character painting was well sustained and often exquisite. DICKENS, THACKERAY, and others ushered in another school, in which sentiment and descriptive were joined with the narrative, while through all was a careful analysis of the less defined, and often intricate and obscure qualities of human nature. This is the general feature of the novel, as we have it now. The old attempts to exclude novel reading, made by the ministry has wisely given way to efforts to regulate what cannot be entirely prevented. THACKERAY claimed that women and children would read fiction, and that their tastes were unperverted, and hence that they evidence that ultimately narratives at the least, combined with the novel proper will ultimately become the prevailing literature of the world. This we seriously doubt, so far as this country is concerned, unless the novel writers keep pace with an improving taste, and make their works the means of discussing social and other questions in a manner involving thought and argument.

That there is a vast amount of novel reading we admit; and that there are many novels sent forth that sell transiently merely for the story they contain is also true. Yet these never attain permanent popularity. They do not even retain their place in the list of saleable works, but are as transient in life, as they are in interest. Yet even these, we incline to think, represent a much higher order of literary merit, and the story is told with a healthy directness which is a great improvement over the same general grade of literature a few decades ago. Yet even now, the continued stories published in weekly papers, and possibly published in pamphlet form, are light, trashy and injurious. A vast amount of this kind of literature is scattered abroad, and its influence is undoubtedly pernicious. The constant reading of such literature is a sort of intellectual dissipation, that often amounts to debauchery.

It seems to be not unlikely that the disease of novel-reading is working in very nearly the same way. It does not kill, of course, but it classifies men. The minds which may be debilitated by this sort of indulgence are giving way to it, and the few who have capacity to resist the disease will give to the world a posterity of thinkers improved by natural selection, set apart as men and women who resist the contagion of fiction or who have power to pass through an attack of it without injury. Let us hope, at least, that this is the truth, and that the boys' and girls' story papers which are just now debauching the juvenile mind with alliteratively-entitled romances may prove to be only the agents of a wise and beneficient natural law for the intellectual improvement of our race. We have need of some such theory to comfort us, but there is reason to hope that the permanent effect of the indulgence will not be so pernicious as it is sometimes feared that it may be. Novel-reading is in a sense a disease, and it may be hereditary, as many other diseases are; but there is another and a more hopeful view to take of the case. The disease may work it own cure by natural selection, precisely as smallpox appears to have done before vaccination was introduced.

"POINTS" IN SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Senator MORTON is undeniably one of the best political speakers in the country. He is possessed of strong, solid sense, and has at command an array of facts and statistics which enables him to give the appearance of absolute demonstration to his points. His speech at Indianapolis is one of the ablest of his life. While several things said were not, as thoughts, new, yet their full and careful elaboration made them powerful as arguments. Starting out with a caustic review of the slanderous character of TILDEN'S speech, on the occasion of a serenade, after his nomination, he proceeds to show that the charge of the Democrats, and of TILDEN particularly, that public morals are deteriorating is utterly and undeniably false. The statistics have been recently obtained, and their correctness not challenged, which show that the losses on $1,000 disbursed during JACKSON'S administration were $10.55; VAN BUREN, $21.15; HARRISON, $10.87; POLK, $8.34; TAYLOR and FILLMORE, $7.64; PIERCE, $5.85; BUCHANAN, $6.96; LINCOLN, $1.41; JOHNSON, 48 cents, and Grant, first term, 40 cents, and last term, 28 cents, showing a steady decline in such losses. BUCHANAN'S administration, which is characterized as "imbecile, slovenly and venal" fell behind in its collections as compared with expenditures $75,217,119, or to put it in TILDEN'S way, it lived above its income just that much, showing the latest example of Democratic economy. "It was during this administration, which was relieved from the charge of idiocy only by being convicted of treason, that HENDRICKS was Commissioner of Public Lands, FLOYD and THOMPSON were in the Cabinet, the trust funds were stolen in broad daylight, and the National arms publicly conveyed to the South, where they were seized by traitors without opposition. It is a marvel of human audacity for any one connected with the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN to ask the confidence of the American people."

After showing that *per capita* the cost of government is less under GRANT than under BUCHANAN, he proceeds: "Amidst the clamor we hear on every side against an enormous debt, heavy taxes, the depression of industry and the deranged currency, it is well to remember that all these evils are of Democratic origin; that they have been created by Democratic crimes and blunders for which that party should be held responsible. The Democratic party made the rebellion, and the rebellion made the debt, the heavy taxes, greenbacks and national banks a necessity; and if it is true, as we are constantly told, that public and private demoralization and a long train of evils are the inevitable consequences of a civil war, it is the very insolence of falsehood to hold the Republican party responsible for them. It requires great audacity for the Confederate Democracy to say to us, 'You did not suppress our rebellion as cheaply as you ought to have done. You did not manage the public debt, taxation, and other matters growing out of our treason, as well as you ought to have done, therefore we propose to take the settlement of the consequences of our crimes and blunders into our hands.' It is possible the rebellion could have been put down at less cost. The rebels say it could, and that we ought to have whipped them at one-half the expense; and they are profoundly indignant at our want of economy and skill in performing the operation. It is an old saying that the hair of the dog is good for the bite, and we are now asked to turn out the loyal physicians and call in the rebel doctors to prescribe for the wounds inflicted by the rebellion; and to believe that treason, slavery, repudiation, violence and ignorance are the very best schools for reform."

On the land grant denunciations of the Cincinnati platform, Senator MORTON has this to say: "The merit of this resolution will be appreciated when I refer to the fact that the candidate for Vice President, Governor HENDRICKS, was in the Senate six years, and during the period when most of the public lands were granted to railroads, and was distinguished for the general hearty support he gave to such grants, and particularly for his earnest and repeated advocacy and the large share he had in the grant of about 54,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific Railroad, the most stupendous gift ever made to a corporation. But it may be said in extenuation of this that if Governor HENDRICKS has had so much to do with giving public property to railroad corporations, that Governor TILDEN has shown great ability in relieving such corporations of their property, and that taking both together they make a safe pair on the railroad question. As a further commentary upon this resolution I may add the single remark that it was the Republican party that granted the homestead to actual settlers upon the public lands, a boon which had been haughtily denied through every Democratic administration."

Of HENDRICKS, during the early days of the war, he gives this reminiscence: "On the 8th of January, 1862, at the State Convention of the Democratic party, he made the most celebrated speech of his life, in which he attempted to show by labored argument that the interest of the Northwestern States was wholly with the South, and not with the East; that the New England States had been our oppressors, so that the inference was that the States of the Northwest should form a Northwestern confederacy for the time being, to be afterward united with the South, and to cut loose from the States in the East." This is characterized as the worst speech of the war, and intended to dissever the Northwestern States from the loyal States, and ultimately precipitate them into the rebellion. Such is HENDRICKS' record, during the war time.

Turning from the slip-shod career of HENDRICKS, the Senator gave attention to the claims of the Democrats to be leaders in Reform. "The very word "Reform" becomes odious when it is used as a mask to conceal the repulsive features of men who have championed every great abuse in the past; who have been unfaithful to the country; who have blundered continually; who have brought upon the country its chief misfortunes, and whose names are indissolubly connected with the greatest political crimes of the age. It is a Democratic idea that the relics and debris of a rebellion, the pardoned traitors of an inhuman civil war who were reared in the lap of slavery, that the graduates from the high schools of the Ku-Klux and White Leaguers, the administrators and defenders of Andersonville and Saulisbury, and the alumni of Tammany Hall constitute the true Reformers of the day. To the Democratic mind the education furnished in these institutions gives the highest guarantee for Reform and integrity in office." As to TILDEN as a representative reformer, he says: "To me it seems highly improbable that a man who has for forty years been the associate and counsel of the stock gamblers of Wall street, who for many years lived with TWEED in sworn fraternity in Tammany Hall, and was his co-operator in the foul politics of New York, and who has wrecked so many railroads, can be a conscientious and patriotic man. If the published, and so far as I know the uncontradicted accounts of his manipulation of the Chicago and Fond du Lac, the Galena and Chicago, Kenosha and Richford, Grand Rapids, Harlem extension, the Peninsula of Michigan, and other railroads that might be named, are true, he and a small ring with whom he operated, have under the forms of law taken from the companies and stockholders millions of dollars. It seems impossible to distinguish the Continental Improvement Company, of which he was the originator, from the Credit Mobilier, and the evidence of OAKES AMES before the Congressional Committee in 1873, reveals Mr. TILDEN as the original adviser and counsel of that notorious and deadly institution known as the Credit Mobilier. It is asking too much of human credulity to believe that a man who has thus lived and flourished, and grown rich and gray, can have the spirit of a true reformer or be governed by any other motive than the lust of power."

The address proceeds to consider the financial vagaries of the St Louis platform, and then refers to the letters of TILDEN and HENDRICKS on the same subject. The Senator places them exactly where we did, as *ignoramus* on the financial question. As to their idea of resuming through economy the Senator says: "It will baffle human ingenuity to extract a practical idea from the above sentence. It is precisely the kind of talk a man indulges in who has no opinions upon the subject, and seeks by pompous and enigmatical phrase to conceal the abject poverty of his intellectual exchequer." We have not the space to follow the address into the recital of the outrages and murders perpetrated by the Democracy at the South, but hope it will be published as a regular campaign document, and scattered broadcast over the country. It is a masterly effort.

Where the "Spelling Reform" Would Take Us.

It would be easy enough, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, to have a new and improved method of spelling if all people who speak English could agree upon one method of pronouncing every word. Let us suppose, for example, that "historical orthography" were discarded, and a philosophical orthography commenced upon its ruins. How would "horse" be spelled? It is certain it would have no "r" in it in Virginia, where not one person in a dozen ever uses an "r" in that or any similar word. How would "tomatoes" be spelled? In one place, "tomahtoz," say in New England; but in Virginia exactly the same pronunciation would call for the spelling "tormartoz," the "r" in such positions in this State being always on an "h." In another locality it would be spelled "tomaytoz" in another "tomattoz," and soon shading off into a hundred differently spelled words. These are but illustrations, but they show how the scheme would work. In a hundred years there would be no two States of the Union which could understand each other's written language.

Pat's Eulogy on General Burnside.

A gentleman in Washington reports for the Drawer the following colloquy he lately over heard in that city by two "scarred veterans:"

PAT. "Jamie did ye iver know General Burnside?"

JAMIE. "No, I niver had the honor."

PAT. "Well, he's the foinest gintleman in the worrald. Och, but didn't he set his heart by his soger boys! I mind me well whin I was in the ould bloody Sixty-ninth Rigimint, and at the furst battle of Bull Run. At the very furst volley we resaved from the inemy the gineral rode over like the divil to our rigiment, and stopped right in front of me, and sez he to me, sez he, 'Corporal M'Quinn, are you hurt?' 'No, sir,' sez I. 'Then,' sez he to me, sez he, 'let the battle go on.'"

"It went on, though our people did'nt seem to take much interest in the fight.—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

What She Loved.

Mrs. McGill sat in the parlor talking to the minister. "What I do love," said she "is to see the children enjoy themselves." And yet when, a moment after, a base ball came singing into the room, scattering the remains of a fifty cent glass, do you suppose she leaned out of the window and cried, "Here's your ball, darling; never mind the old glass." Not much! She sailed out the back door like a cyclone, and banged the head of the boy who owned the ball against the railroad until he thought the Fourth of July had arrived two months ahead of time.

FIGHTING THE SAVIAGES.

A Letter from a Member of General Crook's Command—Narrow Escape of a Detachment From Capture and Death—Two Days March Without Food—Hunger, Hardship and Privation.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from a friend who belongs to Co. I. Second United States Cavalry, now in Crook's command. We are by his courtesy permitted to present to our readers those portions of the epistle which are of interest to the general reader:

GOOSE CREEK, W. T., July 15, 1876.

It would require too much space to give you a detailed account of our recent battle on the Rosebud, so I will be content with saying that fifty-seven men were killed and wounded, including a number of friendly Indians. However, I will relate an adventure in which I was a participant a few days ago. A party of twenty-five soldiers, under command of one officer, a reporter and three guides, among which I was included, were dispatched on a reconnoitering expedition along the base of the Big Horn mountains, in the direction of Fort Smith. We left Goose Creek at one o'clock in the afternoon and marched until six in the evening, when we halted, made small fires, so as not to attract the attention of roving Indians, and prepared a cup of coffee. We grazed our horses, and then saddled up and marched until five o'clock in the morning. At this time we halted and rested for a couple of hours. We were about to resume our march when the chief guide looked through his glass and saw a large war party of Indians approaching. "Now," said he, "we must make for the mountains and get behind and watch them." They struck our trail, however, and one of them seeing a portion of our party fired his gun as a signal. Immediately there appeared a sight which I never shall forget. As far as you could see almost the prairie was black with Indians, charging toward us in hot haste. "Now men," said the Lieutenant, "we have either got to fight or die. There is no use running." We hastened up a very steep part of the mountain and gained the top before the Indians reached us. They were afraid to come right up where we were, but got in our rear and cut us off. Before this happened the Lieutenant said to me: "Frank, can't you get us corralled? Don't be alarmed; I will try and get you out safe." The Indians were lying concealed behind a bluff less than a hundred yards from us. They fired a volley of some sixty rounds at our column, but did no damage further than slightly wounding a horse. Seeing they were determined to do us all the injury possible we made a left turn into the woods, where we tied our horses and returned a few of their shots. In return they kept up a straggling fire for the purpose of keeping us there until they could receive fresh horses from their village. After taking a thorough survey of the situation our guide said that we would have to collect all our ammunition and run on foot down the ravine and through the timber. We had but one way to get out alive and that was by deserting our horses, three of which the Indians had already wounded. They had us hemmed in on three sides, leaving us but one way of escape. If we had waited one hour longer we would never have gotten out alive. All this happened on the 7th of July. At 12 o'clock the Indians attacked us in the timber and the fight lasted for an hour. However, we finally got away from them and after a great deal of maneuvering the arrival of darkness made us comparatively secure from danger. At nine o'clock the next morning we had some breakfast in the mountains, not enough to satisfy our hunger, but we had to be content therewith, and then followed a long and wearisome march on foot in search of camp and safety. We got in camp at 12 o'clock on the 9th of July, having been without food since the morning of the 7th. During our march we crossed the Tongue river at midnight, being of course obliged to wade it, as bridges are something as yet unknown to the civilization of this country. The stream is about four and a half feet deep. I was the first to cross it. On the other side we left two men who were afraid to risk their lives in the water. We told them to hide in the bushes until we got in camp, when horses would be sent out to bring them in. It was very dangerous in that locality just then, because we had been on the war path of Indians on their way to attack our camp the morning we left the mountains.

We are going to move camp to-morrow in search of a better locality. We are fired on every other night by Indians. We have fifteen companies of cavalry and ten of infantry. Arben, Bennett, Hennow and Kenross have deserted. They "skinned" out before we left Fort Laramie. I am afraid the coming battle, which will surely take place before long, will cost us a great many men. The expectation here is that a junction with General Terry will be effected before long. There are three men from his command here now. They got $500 each for the danger they encountered in bringing dispatches to General Crook. In addition to the regular soldiers of our command we have 220 friendly Shoshone Indians and expect a reinforcement of 300 Utes.

Yours, HERMAN ASHKEY.

THE VALLEY OF THE BLUE DANUBE.

An Agricultural Scene in Bulgaria—Men and Women at Work in Harvest Fields, While a few Miles Away are Heard the Sounds of Contending Armies—Wild Flowers by the Roadside.

The correspondent of the London *Standard*, describing his ride from Widdin to Adlich, says: "A quarter of an hour and we were outside the town and on the great plain beyond. This was at first flat and swampy, and intersected with channels of stagnant water. The road, which was the work of Midhat Pasha when Governor of Bulgaria, is wide and even, and may be called a very good country road in fine weather, but in the wet season it is, I am told, almost impassable for vehicles. The plain soon became undulated, and in many places well wooded. Now we came upon considerable tracts of cultivated ground, large patches of tobacco and great stretches of corn and maize. In some places the corn was already cut, in others parties of men and women, and sometimes women without men, were at work reaping with sickles much smaller than those in use with us, while in the tobacco and maize fields women were at work hoeing and earthing up the plants. Upon the plain and on the uncultivated lands large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, and a great many horses were quietly feeding—certainly not at all the scene which one would have expected to see within a few miles of the frontier, and within the sound of the guns of the contending armies; certainly as far removed as possible from the scene as depicted by the enemies of Turkey. For here, if anywhere, one would expect to find traces of the ravages of the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians. Seven thousand of these troops have passed along this road, and were now scattered along the frontier, and yet the women and girls were at work fearlessly by the roadside, and great herds of animals grazed peacefully as far as the eye could reach. No doubt there are estimable people in England who will receive with disappointment this striking contradiction to their cherished conviction of Moslem atrocities and massacres. The facts, however, are as I state them, and I believe firmly that, except in the districts where the standard of revolt was raised, and where massacres were undoubtedly committed in retaliation for the massacres perpetrated by the insurgents, the tales of Turkish atrocities are wholly unfounded and fictitious, and may be regarded as pure inventions to damage the cause of Turkey in the eyes of Europe. As we proceeded the country became more hilly and less cultivated. The soil is, however, excellent, as was evident in the patches of land under crop; and with a population in proportion to its extent, Bulgaria could produce five times its present cereal outputs. The waste land is for the most part covered with dwarf oak scrub, and was gay with a wonderful profusion of wild flowers. Here were masses of the yellow, or true camomile, blue and yellow corn-flower, the white convolvulus, and the madder, the rose campion, and the little pink flower children call jack-in-the-hedge, the yellow moss dragon and borage, yellow rockets, blue larkspurs, and bluish-white hollyhocks, in the course of all my wanderings it is the first time that I have seen either of the two last named flowers growing wild. It will convey an idea of the thinness of the population of this country when I say that in the whole course of our few hours' drive, a distance of some twenty-four miles along the main road, we passed only one small village, three miles after starting, between Widden and Adlich. On our way we met empty carts coming down from the front, and passed carts going up with flour and provisions. Small parties of troops, too, we met on the road, and one or two wounded men in carts on their way down to the hospital at Widdin. At various points on the road there were guards posted, but no one asked a question of us as we passed. Pretty as the drive was I was not sorry when the minaret of Adlich came in view, for the wind was really too strong and too cold to be pleasant."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MR. DORSHEIMER is the coming Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.

EX-GOV. ALLEN, of Ohio, has declared his allegiance to the Cooper and Cary ticket.

IF Gov. Tilden has some money which he wishes to put where it will do the most good, he had better bribe Congress to adjourn at once.

KENTUCKY is noted for its fine mules—and Proctor Knott. Hendricks is also gaining a reputation as a successful cultivator of mules.

CINCINNATI will kill and pack a million or so of hogs this summer. It would be well to consider the advisability of including Sam. Carey in the lot.

On the principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name was Tweed, O'Brien or Oakey Hall.—*Greeley to Tilden.*

GEN. FRANCIS SIGEL, who holds the $30,000 office of Register of New York, now under the control of Tammany, publishes a letter in which he says he intends to vote for Tilden. Of course, or off goes his head at the next election.

THE hard-money Democratic editors are to be pitied. Not one of them has been able thus far to defend his party's demand for the repeal of the Resumption act without drifting into a defense of inflation. The more he writes the worse off he is.

IT is nearly two months since Hayes and Wheeler were nominated and the Democratic party is wailing over its inability to scratch up a single word reflecting upon the private or public character of either. They are the kind of men this country wants.

THE opposition to Gen. Garfield among the Republicans of his district has been withdrawn, and he will probably be renominated for Congress by acclamation. His constituents can do only one wiser thing, and that is to re-elect him, which they doubtless will do.

WHEN we contemplate the tragic fate of that noble red Democrat, Sitting Bull, we are moved to exclaim, "Lo! the poor Indian!" but when we think of the political fate awaiting that other Democrat, Hendricks, we lift up our sympathetic voice and call aloud, Lo! the poor Indianian.

HERE is another noteworthy triumph for Gov. Tilden's letter. Gen. Ewing, the brains of the Ohio inflation party and the author of that State's rag-baby platform, announces that he fully subscribes to the sentiments of Governor Tilden's letter, and plants himself on the St. Louis platform.

THE ringing call of the soldiers and sailors who fought for the Stars and Stripes through the rebellion rouses the ire of the Democratic press. "Trotting out the old nonsense," "the old humbug dodge," and other kindred slurs, are flung at the Boys in Blue. Go on, gentlemen: we shall see how much humbug there is in honest loyalty next November.

THERE will be twenty-nine seats in the U. S. Senate to be filled next March by new men. The present Senate is divided between 42 Republicans, 29 Democrats and 2 Independents, giving the Republicans a majority of 11. The next Senate will consist of seventy-six Senators. If the Democrats hold their present seats and elect nine other of the twenty-nine Senators to be chosen, then, with a Democratic Vice President in the chair, they will control the upper House of Congress. Persons who are not yet ready to hand over the Government entirely to the Democratic party can decide from these facts in what direction their influence should be exerted.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Stinick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

NOTICE—WE HAVE IN STOCK THE largest assortment of Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers and Preserve Jars to be found in the city. Also in the time to send your orders, as prices owing to the rapidly increasing demand must necessarily advance. Very Respectfully,
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner, AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTICE—THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE public not to negotiate a NOTE drawn by THOMAS WATSON in favor of JOSEPH F. REED, for $55, and indorsed by JOHN H. CRATTY, as said note was lost by the owner, and payment is stopped.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

BLACK SILKS.
The best value in Black and Colored Dress Silks. At 75 and 87½c, good Gros Grain Black Silks. At $1, fine Gros Grain Black Silks. At $1.12½, $1.20 and $1.25, extra fine Black Silks. At $1.37½ and $1.50, superior quality of Black Silks. At $1.75 to $4.50, extra value in Black Silks.

COLORED SILKS.
At $1, fine quality of Colored Silks. At $1.12½ and $1.25, choice line of fine Colored Dress Silks. At $1.75, Colored Dress Silks sold recently at $2.25.

STRIPED SILKS.
Special inducements offered in a choice variety of Fancy Check and Striped Silks and Cloth shades in Brocade Silks. At 25c, Jap. Silks, worth 50c. At 37½ and 50c, Jap. Silks, sold from 62½ and 75c. Our stock of silks being very complete in all grades, colors and qualities, our patrons will find the same good value offered, despite the advance in prices in Eastern markets.

BLACK GOODS.
Special attention is invited to our Black Goods Department, which will be found unusually complete and superior good value at all prices in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

CASHMERES, &C.
Wool, all-Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Just opened, choice new shades in Colored Cashmeres at very low prices.
A complete and attractive assortment of seasonable Dress Goods, all the way from 8c per yard to $1.50.

THE LOWEST PRICES.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

LADIES' SUITS.
At $2 and $2.50, Ladies' White Barred Nainsook Suits, worth $3, a special good bargain.
At $3, Ladies' Poplin Overdresses.
At the very lowest prices, Ladies' plain, braided and embroidered Linen Suits and Overdresses.

MISSES' SUITS.
Misses' Linen Suits, all sizes. Black and Colored Alpaca Suits. Cashmere, Debege, Plaid, Black and Colored Silk Suits. Hernani and Grenadine Suits.

SACQUES AND SHAWLS.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques in latest styles.
Important reductions in Llama Lace Capes, Points and Sacques, extraordinary inducements.
Plain, Striped and Plaided Shawls, Black Thibet Shawls, very low. Cashmere and Broche Shawls at lowest prices.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Large variety of White Goods, at special bargains, Swisses and Tartalanes, all colors.
Ladies' Summer and Merino Underwear in all grades.
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear in all qualities.

CLOTHING, &C.
Extra Inducements offered in Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing, much lower prices than usual.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., at our usual lowest prices.

CALICOS.
24 yards of the best fast colored Calicos, in short lengths, for $1.
At 4½ and 5c, new styles in fast colored Calicos.
And at 6½c, best quality and newest patterns in fast colored Calicos.

MUSLINS.
At 4½ and 5c, good heavy Unbleached Muslins.
At 5½c, an extra heavy Unbleached Sheeting.
And at 6½c, a very fine Unbleached Muslin, 37 inches wide, sold recently at 8½c.
Reduction in prices of 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings.

TABLINGS.
New line and new designs in Turkey Red and Buff Tablings at lowest prices.
New patterns in Cretonnes and Chintzes.

MOURNINGS, &C.
A full line of Mourning and French Ginghams for Dresses.
Special inducements in White Quilts and Spreads at less than usual prices.

TOWELINGS, &C.
And extra bargains in Loom Linens, Damasks, and Satin Finish Table Damasks, Towels and Towelings.

INCREASED ATTRACTION
THIS WEEK.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

EDGINGS, INSERTINGS.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Special bargains offered in a large and beautiful variety of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, from 5c per yard upward, 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than late prices. Large quantities selling daily. Special inducements to those buying by the piece.

RUCHINGS AND TIES.
New Neck Ruchings.
New Lace and Silk Ties.
New

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. H. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 5 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 14, 1876.

While there are evidences of increased business activity in the streets, there is still dullness prevailing at the banks. There is also much complaint among merchants, that their sales are not at all equal to their expectations, and that the dullness of the times is severely felt. The features of the loan market continue the same. The supply of negotiable paper is light, and the banks are eagerly taking all that is offered of a good quality. As a natural result of the small proportions of trade, and the slowness of collections, deposit lines are somewhat drawn down—a reduction to their loanable resources to which the banks make no objection. There is, comparatively, a small amount of produce being carried by the banks. Most of the stuff is now carried by the private capital of operators. The country banks are carrying more than their usual share, and the funds of the city banks find, in rediscounting country paper, an outlet that is usually found among the regular dealers. In all branches of mercantile business so little is doing that not much new paper is made except to meet other paper maturing.

—District of Columbia 3.65s are continuing to attract the attention of institutions and individuals as a paying investment. Being to all practical purposes a bond of the United States, and so recognized by the present Congress in making an appropriation to pay the interest for the current fiscal year, a comparison with the currency 6s becomes of interest. The currency 6s are selling at about 126, at which they pay upon the sum invested an annual interest of about 4¾ per cent., while the District of Columbia at the present price of 72½ pay 5.00 per cent.; at 75, 4 36-100 per cent., and at 80, 4 55-100 per cent. A further consideration is that both bonds are redeemable at 100, so that while the currency 6s must gradually lose the premium, the District of Columbias will gradually rise to par as the time of maturity approaches.

—With the returns from the Carson Mint, just published, the public have complete data of the coinage operations of the country for the past fiscal year. The entire coinage was $57,445,685, an increase of $13,394,917 over the total for 1874–75. Of the entire coinage of 1875–76, $38,182,962 was gold, and the remainder, $19,265,723, silver. Of the entire gold coins produced, $37,990,720 were double eagles, $153,610 eagles, and $128,632 half and quarter eagles. The silver coinage consisted of $6,132,050 in trade dollars, $4,985,525 and $4,008,013, respectively, in half and quarters dollars, $262,560 in twenty cent pieces, $3,640,105 in dimes, and the remainder in smaller coins.

—The immense business of the half-dozen great trust companies of New York City is hardly known to the general public. Their resources have been swelling steadily year by year, through good and through bad times. The report of the State Superintendent of Banking for July 1 gives the deposits of the United States as $30,204,000; $7,795,000 being invested in stocks, $13,689,000 out on loans, and $2,378,000 in mortgages. The Union has $9,365,000 on deposit, the New York Life and Trust $9,732,000, the Farmers' $4,856,000, the Central $4,128,000, and the National $3,412,000.

—We have received advance sheets of the annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1876. The gross earnings of the company for the year were $14,013,731, against $13,778,903 for the previous year, an increase of $227,428. The floating debt has been reduced $1,087,701 during the year. The net income, after deducting all charges, was $1,179,716.89, against $518,266.38 the previous year—equivalent to 5½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

—The figures of the Treasury Department giving the revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1876, show a net surplus of $29,022,000 in favor of the sinking fund, against $14,377,000 for the last fiscal year. The revenues from the customs, excises and miscellaneous aggregated $287,482,000, against $388,000,000 the previous year; while the expenditures in 1875-6 for the civil list, war, navy, pensions, Indians and interest amounted to $258,460,000, against $274,625,000 for 1874–5.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

F. Snee et ux. to Jefferson School District, September 3, 1876, Seventy four perches in Jefferson township.....$125

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Co. to W. B. Smith, May 1, 1876, lot on Edgerton avenue, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.....$800

B. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Allegheny National Bank, May 27, 1876, interest of W. H. Gordon to lot on Adams street, First ward, Allegheny, and lot in Sixth ward Pittsburgh.....$11,000

E. A. Palmer to W. H. Randall, August 8, 1876, lot on Beaver street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$2,800

Robert Shaw to Andrew Robinson, February 17, 1873, lot on Grant street, Mc. Keesport.....$300

Andrew Robinson to Caroline Gilbert, February 28, 1873 the above lot.....$400

Mutual Building & Loan Association of McKeesport to Pat Fenn, March 17, 1876, lot on Fourth street, McKeesport.....$2,000

John Gilbert to Wm. Peters, August 7, 1876, lot on Grant street, McKeesport.....$430

Isabella Houston to James W. Houston, July 29, 1876, lot on Thirteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh.....$3,000

Ebenezer McKnight to W. B. Haslett, June 30, 1876, lot on Wylie avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,200

John Anderson's administrators to W. B. Haslett, June 30 1876, lot on Walker street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$500

Modern Life Insurance & Improvement Trust Company W. A. Klages, August 5, 1876; lot on Clifton avenue, O'Hara township.....$800

Fred. Lorenz to William Enge, June 7, 1876; lot on Union street, Seventh ward, Allegheny city.....$600

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115¼	5-20's 1865-coupons	122
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118½	10-40's	113¾
" 1881, reg	118¾	Currency 6's	124
" 1865 new	117¾	New 5 per cents	116
5-20's 1867	119¼	10-40's coupons	113

N. Y. Central.....103½ | Ohio & Mississippi.....11
Erie.....13⅝ | Union Pacific.....95
I. C.....88½ | Toledo & Wabash.....2
C. C. & I. C.....34½ | Harlem.....137
St. Paul.....66¾ | Adams Express.....131
Do. Pref.....89¾ | American Express.....89½
Michigan Southern.....94⅝ | U. S. Express.....66¾
Do. Central.....81⅛ | Wells, Fargo & Co.....82
Northwestern com.....38⅞ | Quicksilver.....11
Do. Pref.....62¾ | Fort Wayne.....101½
Rock Island.....106 | Pacific Mail.....20⅝
Cleve. & Pitts.....93¾ | Iron Mountain.....94¾
Western Union Tel. 74⅛

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. M. R. (B).....49¾ Cen. Trans (A).....41¾
Reading (B).....44¾ Empire Co. (B).....10
N. Cen. (A) 24¾; (B) 13¾ | A. V. R. R. 7.30(B)
Oil Creek (B).....9¾ | P. C. & St. L. 77s(C) 82½
Lehigh Valley (A) 58¾ | N. Pacific bonds (B) 75

NEW YORK, August 12, 1876.

The money market was easy at 1@1½ prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $335,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $70,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling sixty days 486@487, and sight $488@489. Gold was steady at $111¼, the only quotation of the day. The final rates on gold loans were 1@½ per cent. for carrying.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase,	$ 319,500
Specie, increase,	956,000
Legal tenders, decrease,	1,650,100
Deposits, increase,	35,300
Circulation, increase,	266,300
Reserve, decrease,	692,925

Governments were dull and steady. Railroad bonds were firm. The stock market was dull in early dealings, and only slight changes took place, except in the case of Delaware & Hudson Canal, which dropped from 93½ to 89, most of the sales having been in small lots. After nalfday a firmer tone set in, and there was more activity. Michigan Central advanced from 42 3-8 to 44, and later reacted to 42½. Western Union advanced from 71½ to 71¾, Lake Shore from 53½ to 54 3-8, St. Paul from 66½ to 66¾, and preferred from 69¼ to 69¾. Delaware & Hudson Canal recovered to 90. Later the market became firm, and towards the close strong and higher, with an improvement in the entire list. Michigan Central advanced to 43 1-4, Northwest preferred to 63½, St. Paul common to 66 7-8, preferred to 69 5-8, Delaware & Hudson Canal to 90¾, Western Union to 71 7-8, Union Pacific to 62, Lake Shore to 54 3-8, and Rock Island to 106 3-8. The market closed dull and strong. The transactions aggregated 46,000 shares, of which 6,300 were Lake Shore, 2,000 Northwestern, Pacific Mail 2,500, St. Paul 4,000, Ohios 3,000, Western Union 12,500, and Michigan Central 9,000.

The specie shipments to-day were $227,000, of which $100,000 were Spanish doubloons. Fisk & Hatch's bid of 105.05 for the $2,160,000 of Geneva bonds offered by the Secretary of the Treasury has been accepted.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 120½; 5-20s '65, 115⅞; do. new, 117⅛; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121; new 5s, 116½; 10-40s, 115⅞; coupons 119; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46½; do. new, 46½; Virginia old, 27½; do. new, 28; Missouri 6s, 106¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71⅞; Quicksilver, 11¾; do. preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 15; Adams Express, 132; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 66½; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 16⅜; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 137½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 43⅜; Panama, 126; Union Pacific stock, 62; Lake Shore, 54½; Illinois Central, 89; Cleveland, Pittsburgh, 93; Northwestern common, 38½; do. preferred, 63¾; C. C. C. & I., 39; New Jersey Central, 61¼; Rock Island, 106½; St. Paul, 66½; do. preferred, 69¾; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 113; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 13; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94¼; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 7; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 24; Indiana Central, 32; Burlington & Quincy, 20; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11; Central Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grant, 104½; do. Sinking Fund, 95.

LONDON, August 12.—Consols: money and account, 96 7-16; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, August 12.—Rentes 106f 15c.

FRANKFORT, August 15.—United States new 5s 102¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 12, 1876.

The general condition of the leading markets has not varied much for some days; our merchants nearly all continue to report business dull, while as regards values there have been no recent changes deserving of special notice.

APPLES—The market is overstocked and dull, and prices are weak and lower, ranging from 50 to $1.00 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BERRIES—Continue very dull and buyers have the advantage. Huckleberries and Whortle-berries sold to-day at 30@35c ₱ bucket.

BUTTER—The market is very generally reported dull, although the supply of really fine is not much in excess of the demand; prime to choice solid packed at 17@18c.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is nothing doing, and being out of season we omit quotations.

EGGS—Continue very dull, but there has been no further decline, and dealers are impressed with the belief that the market for fresh stock has about touched bottom; old stock hard to sell at any prices. We quote fresh receipts at 11@12.

FLOUR—Was reported dull both east and west yesterday; our market continues quiet and unchanged. Spring extras, $4.75@5.00; winter superfine, $5.00@5.25; fancy Minnesota; red winters, $6 @6.50; ambers, $7@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $5.50@5.50. Rye Flour, $4.50@4.75.

GRAIN—Corn is steady demand for Sugars, and an increasing inquiry for New Orleans Molasses, but Coffee continues dull, and for all articles in this line not mentioned, the demand is very meagre. But for the Sugar trade the grocery business would be dull indeed.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	11⅜
Crushed	12¾	Standard Ex C	11¾
Granulated	12¾	Ref. Yellow	9¼@10⅛
Powdered	12¾	N. O. new crop	8¼@ 9⅝
Standard A	11⅝		

SYRUPS

Choice	65	Fair	55
Prime	60	Dark	45
N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50@55
Young Hyson	35@ 85	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	45@ 90	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	35@ 55	English Breakfast	35@55

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23	Rio (h pkgs)	20
Prime Rio	21½@22	R Rio (loose)	20¾
Good Rio	20 @21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—The inquiry for Wheat continues light; millers are still adhering pretty closely to the hand-to-mouth policy; prices unchanged; No. 1 red winter, $1.40@1.45; No. 2 do, $1.35@1.37. The Chicago market continues off h, and the weakness there is not without its effect elsewhere. The receipts of Oats have fallen off somewhat, and the market is rather firmer in consequence; prime old white quoted at 36@37c for prime yellow; do. Ear, 34@35. There is so very little doing in either Rye or Barley that we omit quotations.

HAY—The supply of baled is light, but there is not much to be quoted at $16@15, for No. 1 timothy, on track. New crop selling loose from country wagons at $10@15 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran reported dull at $11@12 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs, $12@15; middlings and fine feed, $16@18.

OILS—Extra winter strained lard oil, 95 and firm; summer strained do dull at 85@90c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 60@65. Miners oil, 80 for white and 57 for yellow. Linseed oil, 55@56. Carbon, 14½@15.

POTATOES—The market continues dull with an increased supply, and prices are weak; quotable at $1.50@1.75 ₱ bbl.

PLUMS—Dull—Damsons selling at $1.50@1.75 per box.

PEACHES—Continue dull; 75c@1.25 per box. The abundance of apples curtails the demand for peaches.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair demand, and prices are still maintained, but the undertone of the market is weak. The following from a Chicago paper of yesterday, will be read with interest by the trade. "A contract was made on 'Change to-day for 500 bbls of the finest short clear sides for delivery during November next, but the terms of the sale was not made public. It is understood that about 1,250 boxes of these cuts have been contracted for within the past few days. These contracts were principally based on the opinion that hogs would sell in this market during November at $4,75@5 ₱ 100 pounds.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb — | Mess Pork ₱ bbl...$20,75
Canvassed 12½ | Do do ... 20,75
Shoulders Ex S. C. — | Lard, prime leaf, tcs 12¾
Do. Canvassed 10½ | Lard, Ref. for summer use—In Tcs ... 12¾
Do. Canvassed 13½ | Do. ¼ bbls... 13¾
Dried beef Hams 13 | Do. kegs ... 13¾
Do. Canvassed 15½ | Do. 3 caddies. 15
Beef Tongues S. C. — | Do. 8 ₱ do ... 14¾
per doz ... $6¾ | Do. 5 pails ... 13¾
Bacon Shoulders ... 9½ | Do. 5 ₱ do ... 13
Short Rib Sides ... 12¼ | Do. 2 ₱ do ... 14¾
Do. Canvassed ... 12¾ | Ham Sausage ... 7

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is some little inquiry for timothy seed; small sales at $2,70@2,75 ₱ bu. Nothing doing in clover or flax.

TALLOW—Is reported weak; No. 1 city rendered 8½@8¾c; do country, 7¾@7¾c.

Wheat in the West—Apprehension of It Heating.

The condition of the old wheat is still the topic which engages a large part of the thoughts of the men who deal in grain; and the reports about it are by no means accordant. Some of our millers take wheat from farmers daily, and say that it is good enough to make sound flour, and that they do make sound flour from it. Others say that the wheat here is not in condition to ship; that there is scarcely any No. 2 wheat here which can be trusted for a week's journey, and that it is growing no better every day. We further may be in the condition, it is certain that great distrust exists concerning it, and that the shippers are letting it alone, because they do not dare to run the risk of taking out of store the poorest wheat that is on hand. A report from Iowa under rates a similar condition there; some half a million bu at the farmers' and the balance hurrying over night and day to keep it from getting hot. Milwaukee is represented as being in equal trouble. The wheat in that city, here, and in the country, is kept from getting hot only by dint of persistent effort, and it is said that the immediate consumption, but there is too much water in it, the result of a wet harvest time. There is no use in posting it. The condition is not bad enough to warrant it—only just enough to keep it from getting worse. There it is. There make it risky till the weather becomes cool. There is evidently no use in crowding the old wheat to a market under present conditions, unless the owners be forced to it. If the old wheat can be held till cool weather it will probably find its use. If it cannot be so held it will be salableat the price of No. 3 and at little more.

The prospect for the new wheat is a little more cheering, if it be not crowded down by the old. The new wheat has been secured in good order, and is reported to be of first-class quality. The recent action of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, taken at the instance of prominent members of the Board of Trade, provides for the keeping of the new separate from the old till the 1st of November. Those, therefore, who buy new No. 2 wheat in this market for delivery previous to that time will obtain it without admixture with the old. It has already sold at a premium, and there is little reason to doubt that the difference between the two will widen as the superior quality of the new becomes understood by consumers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 12, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market for the raw article has varied more or less during the past week, and during the past day or two, the tendency has been downward; but for the striking of a well in a new territory, the probability is that prices to-day would be higher than they have been at any time this year. There is no question but the general position of the market is favorable to the producer; the consumption continues in excess of the production, the visible is steadily being reduced, and the general outlook warrants the prediction, that, not only will current rates be maintained, but that a still further appreciation is not improbable. It is true, the "bears" are able, temporarily, to influence the market as they frequently do, by giving currency to reports which have no foundation as well as by exaggerations, but, we are glad to state, the general condition of business is in better shape now than it has been for several years; producers have a steady demand for their product, and that too, at remunerative prices, and tankers, who have been holding for a rise, have been able to sell at a profit.

Trade in the refined article has been rather quiet during the week under review, but a stronger feeling has been developed during the past day or two, and as compared with the date of our last general report, prices are higher. Exporters held off for a time for the purpose, no doubt, of weakening the market but the movement was a failure; there were no sellers at any reduction, and the indications just now are more favorable for an advance than a decline. The enhanced value of the barrelle does not appear to have curtailed the expert trade in the least, and there is reason to believe that the consumption will be larger, both in this and foreign countries, this year than ever before as there is no other article to compete with it. Business here in Pittsburgh continues quite active—our refiners are all busy, and, better still, are making money.

As stated in a former report, we now have two combinations—the "Standard" and the "Conduit"—all our refiners, with but one or two exceptions, are identified with one or the other of these combinations. The "Conduit," it is said, furnishes their refiners with the raw article and pay them a specified rate for refining it, while the "Standard" own their refineries, and are running them much the same as an individual or firm. While it is objected that these combinations lead to monopoly, as the combination refiners have advantages not accorded to the outsider, it must be conceded that the refining business of Pittsburgh has never been as active as it has been this year.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week 18,976 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 1,025,814 bbls, against 656,406 do same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 24,644 bbls; January 1st to date, 491,197 bbls; same time last year, 392,804 bbls. Shipments to Richmond to date, 160,000 bbls, making a total of 394,197 bbls to all points.

CRUDE.

The market was quiet to-day, with but little change in prices, as compared with yesterday: United certificates were quoted at $2.41¼ bid and immediate shipment at $2.02½@2.05.

REFINED.

Was quiet but steady; while there does not appear to be much inquiry for the time being, there is no disposition to make concessions. Philadelphia, 17½ a17¾; on cars here, 14¼@14½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Weak and lower. We reduce our quotations to $1.35 for countries, and $1.45@1.50 for city make, as to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Liberty n w	920
G. M. Robinson	J. F. Bental	149
J. Bushnell	Brilliant n w	2,813
S. Craig	Empire	1,000
Central R. Co	Central O. Co	2,274
Total		6,236

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND P. C. & St. L. RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	Ball. 1,554
Liberty O. W	Do do	Ball. 265
American Oil Co	Brough McK & Co	Ball. 1,000
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Ball. 591
Total		3,767

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 12, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	2,400 head	498 cars.
Hogs	133 "	124 "
Sheep	115 "	108 "
Total	605 "	730 "

CATTLE.

Of the 414 cars reported for the past week, 247 cars were through and 167 cars local, against 265 cars of through, and 233 cars of local last week. Sales, 2,720 head; last week, 3,444 head.

The supply was considerably below that of last week and the run of through stock was comparatively light, and it was well for dealers that such was the case, as with a run equal to that of last week the market, in view of the very unfavorable advices from New York, would no doubt have been the worst of the season. Trade was fairly active, and the shipments in first hands were comparatively light, showing a healthy improvement in prices; some salesmen reported a slight advance on prime shipping grades, while others, who were in the market, failed to see any improvement whatever. It is remarkable that no two salesmen should give such conflicting accounts in regard to the market, and the reporter is frequently considerably mixed in making up his report in consequence. Some weeks one grade of cattle sell better than another, and this no doubt has consderable to do with these conflicting reports. Just now shippers have their stock cattle for which there may be a good demand, while another may have fat butcher cattle, the demand for which may be very light; the result is the former will report a good market, while the latter will give the very reverse.

The average quality was common, the most of the offerings consisting of the common and medium grades, but the demand was light for even this class of supply, as there was a good attendance of country buyers, and full last week's prices were realized. Messrs. Holmes, Lafferty & Co; reported having disposed of some 20 cars of stockers during the week at prices ranging from 3¾ to 4c according to quality. There was a small run of prime shipping cattle on sale, and they brought from 5 to 5.20, showing but little difference as compared with what the same grades brought last week. The feeling at the close, however, is not very encouraging and the prospects for the coming week are not very flattering.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run was a very fair one in point of numbers but, as has been the case for some weeks, there was quite a percentage of the receipts through consignments, and in fact the local supply on sale was rather light. Moreover, the most of the offerings were common in point of quality, and while good fat sheep sold readily at a slight advance, say 10s the ₱ cwt, the commoner grades, for which there was not much inquiry and no demand worth mentioning, were very dull, even at last week's prices. Good stock ewes in fair demand with but few coming forward. Our latest advices from New York, at this writing, report that market dull, and prices ¼ lower on sheep.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 84@100 lbs	5.00@5.12
Good Shorn	4.75@5.00
Good 75@80 lbs	4.00@4.25
Fair 70@75 lbs	3.50@3.75
Common 70@75 lbs	3.00@3.25
Inferior, according to quality	2.50@3.00
Stock Ewes, ₱ head	$2.00@3.00
Lambs, 60@65 lbs	4.00@5.00

HOGS.

The market has been rather off since the date of our last report, and as compared with Thursday, heavy weights, such as are bought for shipment to Philadelphia, have declined 25c per cwt; to-day, there was a fair demand for good, smooth, light weights, and prices were firmer but without quotable improvement. Philadelphia hogs may be fairly quoted at 6.00 to 6.20, and Yorkers at 6.20 a6.40; an extra bunch would probably have brought the even 6¾. There were some extra Philadelphia hogs sold during the week at 7, 7.07½, but these figures could only only be realized by a fancy lot of fancy. Yesterday's advices from Chicago were unfavorable to sellers, and the outlook for the incoming week is not very favorable.

THE WOOL TRADE.

Boston.

The wool markets, which on the surface had the appearance of buoyancy last week, has not yet relapsed, and the past week has been one of great activity and realized some of the most sanguine expectations of holders relative to a continuance of the same and a generally better feeling. We are glad to note this change, and find that "interviewing" strengthens the position.

Although the sales have been large again this week, footing up an aggregate of considerably over 4,000,000 lbs, the dealers claim they could have disposed of more had the assortment of the grades been wanted. The heavy sales of the past month have certainly depleted the stock on hand and made the supply unusually small in first hands, but holders have been only moderate, and prices are firm, being even higher in the country than at the distributing points. While prices rule firm, there is not the immediate prospect that wool will go much higher, as manufacturers are not slow to realize that their goods to order to find a market must be produced at a low figure, and at an advance in present prices it would hardly pay to operate their machinery in the face of tight money, a margin of profit sufficient to warrant them in so doing.

The demand has been mostly for fine fleeces, and some manufacturers are stocking up heavily, believing the present to be as favorable a time to get in their supplies as they will be presented, as this week the offers are more conservative and prefer to believe that there is still a "good time coming," while a few hunger, "wait," and with that view of the situation are holding off and only taking supplies as their necessities require.

Reports from all over the firm, and reports from that State are to the effect that but a million pounds are all present in San Francisco, and the figures of sales show no change, though in some instances lower prices are taken. Michigan wools in farmers' hands are well sold up, which is also true in most other wool growing States. In Ohio the clip is mostly in storekeepers' hands, held at from 31 to 33c.

Several Eastern buyers who have returned from the West report wool firm and they did not to any extent dispose of their orders, as the prices asked would not warrant them in so doing to consideration of prices ranging here on the seaboard.

Altogether there is a hopeful and increasingly better feeling all around, both on the part of the seller and buyer, the former being stimulated by good sales incident to the fall and winter wants of manufacturers, and the latter in that they see indications that wool prices have about settled down, and that they can replenish with safety. Dealers are generally sold ahead on fine wools, and manufacturers are buying larger quantities against the hand-to-mouth policy during the first six months of the year, and are buying in a hopeful tone.

In Philadelphia, wool is reported in active demand with prices firm, supply being light and an upward tendency.

Wool Shoddy continues in good demand, especially for all-wool sorts, to which the advance in staple has directed more than usual attention. Low grades' participations are firm, there being but the competition of the cheaper Californias being close.

Receipts of the week 9,671 bales domestic and no foreign.

Sales for the week foot up about 4,000 000 pounds domestic.

There have been the following sales of fleece wools: 125,000 lbs X and above Ohio at 36½c; 100,000 lbs X and fine Ohio at 37½c; 10,000 lbs X do at 35½c; 80,000 lbs X and fine delaine at 36@36½c; 50,000 lbs X and above Michigan and at 36@36½c; 100,000 lbs X and above medium Ohio at 36@36½c; 100,000 lbs XX Ohio at 40c; 40,000 lbs do and above at 41c; 25,000 lbs X and X do at 39c; 25,000 lbs XX do at 40c; 25,000 lbs XX do at 42c; 25,000 lbs unwashed do at 25c; 20,000 lbs unwashed Michigan at 25c; 45,000 lbs X Michigan at 35½c; 45,000 lbs X Michigan and Wisconsin at 35@36c; 6,000 lbs do at 33c; 8,000 lbs XX Michigan at 38c; 9,000 lbs fine Michigan delaine at 40c; 10,000 lbs do at 39c; 5,000 lbs fine Wisconsin delaine at 40c; 10,000 lbs medium do at 35c; 6,000 lbs do coming at 42½c; 28,000 lbs Pennsylvania at 41½c; 6,000 lbs shearings at 19c.—*Bulletin.*

By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, August 12.—Wool was quite active, the sales of the week comprising 4,194,000 pounds. The demand continues to run for fine fleeces and California, and for them prices are firmer, with an upward tendency for all fine wools. Ohio and Pennsylvania 36@37½c for X; 39@42½c for medium and No. 1; 43@45c for XX; 42@44½c for XXX and above. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, medium and X 38@39c; XX and choice medium 39c. In combing and delaine little has been done; fine delaine and combing 42@43c; unwashed combing 35c. In pulled wool a fair business has been done and prices are unchanged; good and choice supers 33@ 40c, the latter extreme figure for desirable lots of Eastern and Maine supers.

New York.

The change for the better which set in on this market with the turn of the month seems to be very well sustained, and the leading dealers here are talking in a comparatively cheerful tone We do not discover, however, any greater disposition to go off at a tangent and accept the improvement as a promise of heavy business and a liberal addition to cost, and the attempts made to give Saturday this consideration are generally deprecated. Especially is this the case in view of the fact that the recent advance has so stimulated the views of many leather holders as to result in the asking of rates which cannot be paid with safety, and it is quite probable that a little more than the position entertained by manufacturers to operate somewhat beyond known wants. The purchases of the week, while fair, have been largely confined through the sale of goods, and the latter fail to develop sufficient buoyancy to take any risk on high priced wool. Our supplies are fair in quantity and fairly inviting in assortment, though the heavy drain recently made has in some cases retarded the filling up of odd pieces, as the receipts at this point have not been very free this season. Fine spring California fleece, as the week commences to run down in quantity. Texas grades have met with a little speculative demand and are higher, especially on Eastern, most of which is in, and the relatively low cost induces dealers and manufacturers to handle it with a greater amount of freedom. During the week now closing the business has been less active than for the preceding one, but still foots up fair, with the largest movement in Texas stock, of which some 500,000 lbs have changed hands. Fleeces are still at the close, and some dealers think fine X would bring 40c. though this is higher than any sales we have heard of. The transactions reported embrace 25,000 lbs X and XX at 36@38c; 125,000 lbs do, 1 pulled, 150 do extra do, at 42c; 150,000 lbs do, 1 pulled, 2,00 lbs fine domestic nolls at 47c; 150,000 lbs Texas at 19@22c; 100,000 lbs, 17@22c; 137 bags do, 19@22c; 25,000 lbs do Eastern, 18@24½c; 150,000 lbs do, 1 pulled, 19c for Western, 19@22c for Eastern, 5,000 lbs fine scoured, 50c; 5,000 lbs fine on private terms, 40,000 lbs fall California, 18@35c; 10,000 lbs California pulled 30c; 120,000 lbs spring California at 18@22c; 200 bales do at 16@22c; 75,000 lbs Georgia and Lake, part before our last, at 23@25c; 10,000 lbs Colorado, 26c; 30,000 lbs Oregon, 19,000 lbs do on private terms; 3,000 lbs Mexican 14c; 5,000 lbs do, 14c, and 100 bales Cape, in bond, for Canada, on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 12, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat: fair demand but lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 86c, spot; 88c September; 89¾c October; No. 3 do. 73c; rejected 62a63¾c. Corn active but lower; No. 2 45¾c spot; 45c August; 44¾c September. Oats quiet; 30c spot. Rye steady and firm. Barley quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower; $18,25a18 20 spot; $18,10 September. Lard dull, weak and lower; $10,75 spot; $10,87½ September. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 6¾a6¾c; s. r. 9¾a9 5-8c; s. c. 9 7-8 a10c.

WHISKY—Steady with a fair demand at $1,10½.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Flour heavy, dull and lower; receipts 8,000 bbls; No. 2 $2,25a3,25; superfine western and State $3,65a4,30; common to good extra $4,35a 4,70; good to choice $4,75a5,25. White wheat extra $5,30a7,50; extra Ohio $4,35a6,85; St. Louis $4,90a8,50. Rye flour quiet but steady at $4,70a5,15. Corn meal heavy, western and Jersey $3,20a3,40. Wheat spring dull, winter quiet and unsettled; receipts 72,000 bush.; No. 3 spring 85a90c. No. 1 do, $1,05 a1,18; new amber Tennessee $1,25; No. 2 Milwaukee 90a$1,00; No. 2 Chicago spring 89a 90a97c; winter red and western inferior 75a 80c. Rye dull; State 65a80¾c; western 50a 65c; Canada in bond 75a78c. Barley nominal. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts 26,000 bushels; western mixed hot and warm 50a54c; do. ungraded 52a57c; yellow 54a56c. Coffee steady; receipts 1,000 bushels; mixed western State 30a43c; white western do. 35a44c. Hay steady; shipping 90a95c. Hops firm; eastern and western 8a 15c; New York State 10a29c; California 15a 18c. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes 14¾ a17¾c; jobbing 14¾a18¾c. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining 9a9¼c; prime 9¾c; refined firm. Molasses and rice unchanged. Tallow firm, the latter in good market firm; crude 10¾c; refined 12¾c; cases 21a21½c; naphtha city 11c. Tallow firm; 8¾a8¾c for 1876. Rosin unchanged. Pork steady at 20c. Eggs heavy; western 16¾c. Pork dull and lower; new mess $19,10; September $19. Beef dull; middles quiet; long clear western 10c; city do. 10¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 11¾a11¾c; September $11,10. Butter: western 13a25c. Cheese 3a 9½c. Whisky easier at $1,13½.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, August 12.—Petroleum 35¾f. LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton steady; 6 3-16@6 5-16d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 9,000 American. California white wheat average 9s 3d@9s 6d. do Club 9s 6d@10s; red western spring, 8s 10d@9s 1d; red winter 9s; do. winter 9s6d@9s 6d. Flour: western canal 21½@23s. Corn: western mixed 25¾s. Oats 36@37s. Barley 42s. Beef: extra September mess 72½s. Lard 50¾@51s. Cheese 48¾s. Tallow 41¾s. Refined petroleum 13¾@14d.; spirits 9½@9¾d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Cotton steady, with a good demand, at 11¼c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; red 95c@$1,10. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; 45@46c. Oats steady; 30a32c. Rye steady at 57a58c. Barley quiet, but firm; 80a85c. Pork dull at $18,50. Lard inactive; steam 11c; kettle 12a12½c; current make 10 9-16c. Bulk meats dull, weak and lower; 7c; 9a9¾c. Bacon quiet; 8¾, 10¼a10 3-4c. Whisky quiet at $1,10. Butter steady and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 11c. Flour stronger; extra $3,35a3,50; extra family $3,75a4. Wheat buoyant; red 95c@$1,01; amber $1,01, $1,05, nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 60c. Oats: demand active; white 35c; mixed 33c; new 28c. Pork dull and unchanged; $19,07½, $19,09¼a19,09½c. Lard quiet and unchanged; tierce 10¾a11c; kegs 11¾c. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1,10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady and a shade lower; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1,19; No. 2 do 99c; seller September 92½c; seller October 92 3-8c; No. 3 do. 82¼c. Corn quiet; No. 2 nominal; No. 3 do. 42½

DAILY GAZETTE: MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1876.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are slowly falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, stationary to rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional thunder storms.

Valuable Property For Sale

In another column will be found the administrators notice of the sale, which is to take place on Thursday, the 31st inst., at Uniontown, Pa., of the valuable and well known Phœnix Cement Mill, together with other desirable property, lately belonging to H R Beeson, deceased. The Phœnix Hydraulic Cement is particularly well known in Pittsburgh, having been largely used in the construction of the new water works and the abutments of the new Point bridge. This sale will afford a rare opportunity for the investment of capital in a profitable business, and we doubt not that some judicious party will avail himself of this chance to put his money where it will do the most good.

Obituary.

Many of our readers will read with regret, the announcement in this morning's issue, of the death of Mr. Nard Shaw, brother of C. W. Shaw, of the *Dispach*, which occurred at the residence of his parents at Riverton Station, on the P. & O Railroad Mr. Shaw was a young man, being in his 23d year, and although he has been in ill health for over a year, his death at this time was unexpected. He sometime since, while at college at Easton, Pa., contracted a se. were cold from sleeping in a damp room, which terminated in consumption, which resulted in his death. He was a young man of great promise, and was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

An Outrageous Assault Upon a Young Girl.

On Saturday evening a man represented to be about forty-five or fifty years of age, caught a little daughter of Charles C. Sachse, eleven years of age, upon Troy Hill, and attempted to commit an indecent assault upon her. Her screams brought assistance in a few moments, and the man was compelled to relinquish his designs and flee. Mr. Sachse immediately upon learning the fact, went before Alderman Rousch and made information against a man named John Beaber or John Phier for committing the crime. About 11 o'clock last night the officers succeeded in apprehending the man, and lodged him in the Allegheny lockup, where he awaits a hearing on the charge.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

An Interesting Case at Beaver Falls.

Mr. John Hopkins, of Beaver Falls, Pa., seventeen years of age, received an injury to his back a number of years ago, causing a spinal curvature. One year after a tumor began to form over the right scapula and extending across the entire back, gradually enlarging each year until it became a very great burden to him. After consulting his family physician and many others who gave him no relief, and very little encouragement, he finally, on last Thursday, called on Drs. Grim and Shurlock who diagnosed the case as a cystic tumor and at once opened it, drawing off six quarts of fluid, which weighed twelve and one-half pounds. This operation should have been made years ago, and saved him much inconvenience and suffering. Mr. Hopkins has received quite a different appearance after the operation, and started for his home upon foot feeling happy that he had been so soon relieved of much unnecessary weight, which he had been carrying for years.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Neff Found in the Woods in a Dying Condition.

The mystery at Harmersville on Wednesday evening last, of which mention was made in our issue of Saturday, wherein a young man named James Neff was supposed to have been killed or seriously injured by the freaks of a frightened and unmanageable horse, has, after two days of constant searching throughout the woods in the vicinity of Harmersville, been solved, by the finding of young Neff in the woods a short distance from the roadside, where he had dragged himself in an almost insensible condition. He laid helpless there for two days and a night suffering terribly from injuries received by the runaway before he was discovered by the party, who were untiring in their search. He was immediately conveyed to his home where he was properly cared for. Neff is almost dead from starvation. The young man who caused the runaway by pulling the bridle from Neff's horse has, as far as known, not yet been apprehended.

THE PRESS BALL.

The Morning Paper Team "Call" and the Evening Paper Nine Fail to "Show Up"—A Game Nevertheless—Another Contest.

The brain departments—or rather the distinguished gentlemen who furnish the material for such institutions—of the morning and evening papers, who are just now during this heated weather, in a "boiling" condition, after leisure on Saturday from tossing the ball intellectually, concluded to engage in the exercise physically, whether they did, or did not, need muscle in each reportorial construction, that was in the field, was exercised to a degree that it was reminded of thereafter. The contest, however, was not altogether a success, on account of the inclemency of the weather, there being but two representatives of the evening papers—Smith and Jamison—present. The morning paper men, with the exception of Higgins, were all represented. In the place of those absent a number of substitutes were obtained and the game was played, the result of which was—Evening Papers, 28; Morning Papers 26. It is a settled fact that the latter nine would have won the game had the missing nine appeared.

Arrangements were made for another game between the original nines, the names of which were published on Saturday. The place of the contest will be noted hereafter.

THE EXPOSITION.

Ready for the Opening—The Police Force Organized and Sworn In—The Big Balloon.

The work necessary to be performed at the buildings of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, by the management, preparatory to the opening, has about all been completed. So little remains to be done that by this evening all will have been finished. The main building has been completely renovated, repainted throughout, and in some instances remodeled, so that it not only presents a much more attractive appearance than it did last year, but is much more commodious and convenient for both visitor and exhibitor.

The exhibitors have been making the most of the time within the past few days in preparing the space allotted them, and the reception of the articles to be placed on exhibition, and by to-morrow evening, if the work progresses as rapidly as heretofore, all will be in readiness for the opening Wednesday.

THE POLICE.

The police have been thoroughly organized, divided into reliefs, instructed in their respective duties and sworn in. The force is said to be an excellent one, and we have every guarantee that good order will be maintained in and about the building, that the goods of exhibitors will be protected, and that visitors will be as safe as it is possible to make them in such places against thieves and pickpockets.

THE BALLOON.

Professor Gilbert is progressing rapidly with his balloon "City of Pittsburgh," and will have it completed in time for an ascension on Wednesday afternoon.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.

A Resident of Cambria County Missing—Foul Play Suspected—The Supposed Murderer Under Arrest.

The people of Cambria county in the vicinity of Frogtown, are considerably excited over the supposed murder of a resident of that place, and are making every effort possible to ascertain the facts in the case, which, so far as has been obtained, are as follows: Some time in June last Joseph Moore and John Kiper, two young men living in Frogtown, in that county, took their departure for Bedford county, with a view of securing employment at harvesting. Several weeks ago Moore returned alone, and when questioned by the relatives of young Kiper as to the whereabouts of the latter, he said he had left him at Sydenam's Mill, a place only a few miles away. It was supposed by Kiper's friends that he would return in a few days, and no uneasiness was felt. Moore, however, has told different and conflicting stories as to where he had left his companion, and displayed a pistol which was known to have been the property of Kiper before he left home. He also displayed a considerable sum of money, to account for the possession of which he told conflicting stories. These facts, coming to the ears of Kiper's friends, taken in connection with the continued absence of young Kiper, aroused suspicion, and Friday last information was made before a Justice of the Peace in Johnstown, and Moore was arrested and is in jail awaiting a hearing. The prevailing opinion in the community is that Moore made away with his friend in some of the many unfrequented places through which they would pass in the mountains.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

A SHOCKING MURDER.

A Peddler's Throat Cut at New Castle.

The Paltry Sum of $200 the Instigation of the Foul Deed—The Officers Hot on the Track of the Murderer.

The citizens of New Castle were thrown into a fever heat of excitement Saturday afternoon by the discovery of a revolting murder that occurred in that place some time during last week. The facts of the case so far as they could be gathered last night are as follows:

On Saturday afternoon some parties passing an old vacant shanty just across the creek and above the bridge from New Castle, were attracted by a very foul smell. Investigating its source they were horrified to find in the house the much decomposed body of a man, with his throat cut from ear to ear. They immediately communicated their discovery to others, and in a short time a crowd had gathered at the place eager to learn all the particulars.

It was ascertained that the remains were those of a peddler who had been operating in the neighborhood a week or two before. When last seen he had in his possession between one hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars. Upon his body was found only five dollars. These facts, taken in connection with certain other surrounding and corroborating circumstances, went to prove that the man had been foully murdered, doubtless for the sake of his small store of wealth.

An investigation of the case was immediately instituted, and suspicion pointed to a man who left the place about the time the peddler disappeared. The officers are now on his trail with good prospects of apprehending him—indeed they may possibly have caught him before this meets the eyes of the GAZETTE readers.

It was at first thought by some that possibly the man, (whose name is not definitely known) had committted suicide, but this supposition was dispelled by facts that leave no doubt that he was murdered. Further developments will likely be made to-day.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the 4 courts Saturday.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(*Before Judge McKennan.*)

In the matter of Adam Fay, bankrupt, the appeal of Garlick & Deizler was argued and appeal dismissed without prejudice.

In the case of T. P. Shaffner vs. the Roberts Torpedo Company et al., a demurrer to the bill was argued. Demurrer overruled, and the defendants required to answer on or before the first Monday of October.

In the matter of Jos. L. Lytle vs. T. B. Young & Co., a petition for an injunction presented and rule fixed for hearing on injunction; in meantime restraining order issued.

In the matter of Josiah Reamer, alleged bankrupt, the appeal of William McCreery and others presented and allowed to be filed.

Orphans' Court.

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

James Ramsey; time for return of rule on heir extended.

John Bell; bond of John A. Wilson, Esq., approved.

Thomas McElherron et al.; Patrick McElherron appointed guardian and bond approved.

T. D. Waugh; widow's appraisement approved nisi.

Samuel Dawale; widow's appraisement approved nisi.

E. Buffington; report of sale confirmed absolutely.

Geo. Goldback; bond of administrator *in re*, private sale approved; sale confirmed.

David Chess; report of sale confirmed nisi.

Geo. Goldback; widow's appraisement approved nisi.

M. Tiernan; in partition on return of rule; heirs appeared by counsel and refused to take the real estate of decedent at appraisement, sale ordered.

Elizabeth Warner; additional bond of guardian approved.

R. J. Dickey; return of administrator on alias order of sale; plurius order of sale made, returnable October 7.

S. McClean, Jr.; petition of Abbie McClure, trustee, for order to sell real estate to pay a legacy; rule granted on heirs to show cause why John A. Wilson, Esq., administrator, should not apply for a similar order; returnable August 19.

Wm. Johnston; return of inquisition confirmed nisi.

A. Coolhoff. John Merriman appointed guardian.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.*)

Martin Glass was appointed Election Assessor, Third district, Fifth ward.

Kennedy F. Shaw vs. Ellen P. Shaw; petition to divorce on the grounds of adultery. Subpœna awarded.

James Rodgers; petition for writ of habeas corpus. Petition set forth that said Rodgers had been committed to the Workhouse by Mayor McCarthy on a charge of vagrancy, which charge was alleged to be false. Writ granted returnable August 15th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Thomas Williams in right of his wife, Catherine vs. William Stewart; slander, $8,000 damages. Capias issued and bail fixed at $800.

Joseph Murray vs. Margaret and Neil Devlin; *habeas corpus* to recover his son, alleged to be illegally restrained by defendants. Writ issued, returnable August 16th at 9 A. M.

Petition of Miss Nettie Leonard for a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* to inquire into the condition of Daniel Leonard. Daniel Reed, Esq., was appointed Commissioner, to report before September 4th.

Bernard Clark, petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Petition set forth that said Clark was sentenced to the work house by Mayor McCarthy for vagrancy, and that the charge was unfounded. Writ returnable August 16th, at 9 A. M.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted on petition of Emma Twitch, the circumstances being similar to that of Clark Rodgers, set forth above.

Court Brevities.

THE county commissioners commenced the work of moving into their new office Saturday.

THE returns of the several county officers show a net gain to the county for the month of July of $1,255 62.

MRS. CATHARINE WILLIAMS of Varona has instituted an action to recover damages for slander against William Stewart, of the same place. Capias issued.

O. BYRNES, a retail dry goods dealer, of Sharpsville, Mercer county, filed a petition in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

IN THE matter of C. W. Ehlers vs. Henry Herman, petition for injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on the undertaking business in this county for a period of five years from October 1, 1874, as per agreement, in Common Pleas No. 1, the injunction was granted.

THE affidavit of David McCargo, garnishee in the case vs. the Pennsylvania Transportation Company of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company, asking for a rule on the plaintiff to show cause why the execution attachment should not be set aside. The petition sets forth that the deponent was appointed receiver of said Railroad Company, defendant, said Company having executed a mortgage on all its property to secure the payments of bonds issued, which mortgage is recorded in Crawford county. That said mortgage was purchased and the property sold for $100,000 which money is in the Circuit Court of the U. S. awaiting distribution. Rule granted and all proceedings staged.

THE DODGERS.

Lots of Turtle and Lots of Fun.

MESSRS EDITORS.—At Nebo station, on the Youngstown branch of the P. & P. Railroad, the famous fishing party known as the "Dodger Club of Allegheny," have taken up their quarters for the summer vacation from toil and study. The camp is located on the grassy banks of the sinuous Mahoning, and overlooks every variety of picturesque scenery. The "Dodgers" so far have been eminently successful in taking in the dodging turtle, and Dodger Bois insists that angling for dodging bass and perch is the particular forte of the Dodge Club. Whether this be so or not, one thing is certain, the club is well up in all the little dodges that go to make life in camp agreeable, as a sojourn of a day or two among them enables us to testify. The sprightly Crow and the Noble Jones add much of merriment to the club's visit, while Bash-ful Smith and his celebrated hunting team corvoide provender from the hills and and dales of classic Mahoning. Dodger "Polk" is well known to every turtle, but where was "Bob," Chief Commissary? He had not been gently put in an appearance from the shades of Pat. Murphy's summer residence, but was expected soon, and upon arrival would take care of the "fixins" and delicious turtle soup for which the Dodgers are so justly famed. We would have liked to stay longer in the genial company of the jolly Dodgers, but other parties be told different and conflicting stories as to where he had left his companion, and displayed a pistol which was known to have been the property of Kip-r before he left home. He also displayed a considerable sum of money, to account for the possession of which he told conflicting stories. These facts, coming to the ears of Kiper's friends, taken in connection with the continued absence of young Kiper, aroused suspicion, and Friday last information was made before a Justice of the Peace in Johnstown, and Moore was arrested and is in jail awaiting a hearing. The prevailing opinion in the community is that Moore made away with his friend in some of the many unfrequented places through which they would pass in the mountains.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Peaches were plenty at 75 cents a box on Saturday evening.

····Our churches (those that were open) were well attended yesterday.

····There were ten common cases before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning.

····Several tramps are camping in the woods near Forbes street, Twenty-second ward.

····The sports had it all to themselves yesterday afternoon on Fifth avenue, and many a poor horse suffered.

····Gus. Braun, Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, thinks the county authorities should have an office in the city.

····The striking miners up the Yough' are still holding secret meetings, and it is thought that they will resume work shortly.

····Pittsburgh is about as dull now as it has been for fifteen years. Our streets are as desolate as the streets of a country town.

····A burning chimney on the residence Mrs. Welsh, Carson street, was the cause of the alarm of fire from box 123 at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday.

····Street crossings on Saturday were impassable. Owing to work by the Street Commissioners would put the prominent ones in a passable condition.

····Dr. J. W. Dennas, of the South Side, was severely injured Saturday evening, by being thrown from his horse while attempting to mount. He is rapidly recovering from the injury.

····The librarians of Allegheny City take a two weeks' vacation, commencing to-day, during which time the public library will be closed. All the books were ordered in Saturday night.

····A man who tried to drive some boys off a raft in the Allegheny river, above the railroad bridge, fell into the water, and would have drowned had not the boys dragged him out.

····Charles Erbs, fourteen years of age, fell into the cellar of a new house on Arch, near Jackson street, Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon and received several severe wounds on the head.

····The report of Mr. H. E. Wrigley, civil engineer, of Titusville, employed to ascertain the tankage of the oil regions, says there are 485 iron tanks with a total capacity of 6,389,561 barrels.

····Last evening a boy named Kirschew, while playing on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, fell and struck his head against an open gate with such force as to cause a severe wound on his forehead.

····The boat race which was to have taken place between George Leslie and mate and Hatch, McIlvaine Saturday evening, over the Exalt street bridge course, was postponed until next Saturday.

····Mr. Brown, the father of the young man who shot himself accidentally last week while hunting near Shaler's Landing, Shaw's Mills, lingered until ten o'clock Saturday morning, when death ensued.

····The purchasing agent of the Layton Bridge Company, of Rochester, N. Y., is in the city, and will buy several hundred tons of iron if he can get reasonable freight rates from the railroad companies.

····A pigeon shooting match came off at Salem, O., on Saturday. There were six competitors, two of whom, McCartney and Sharpnack, tied twice. In shooting off to decide the best shot Sharpnack won.

····Two Pittsburgh roughs, named Jack Lyon and Parson, on Friday evening last came into an altercation at Parker's Landing with two men, Early and Brown, both of whom they stabbed quite severely.

····On Saturday afternoon a man drove his dairy wagon into the Allegheny river at Pine street, Allegheny, to wash it off. The wagon was accidentally upset in the water, and the three cans of milk it contained.

····The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce meets this afternoon. The session will likely be an important one, as the President and Directors of the Northwest railroad are requested to be present.

····Mr. James Piper, a prominent realestate agent of Greensburg, was on Wednesday evening last accosted by a young man named Cline and badly beaten, while on his way home. The assault grew out of a business transaction.

····A water pipe on Washington street burst Saturday evening, and for a time the residents of that locality were considerably frightened, thinking it was the main pipe. The water was shut off, and the break was repaired last night.

····"Barney" McShane walked off a coal barge in the Monongahela river, Saturday morning, with the intention of committing suicide. He was fished out and the water pumped out of him, after which he was taken to the lock-up.

····An attempt was made early yesterday morning by burglars to break into Clark's root beer manufactory on Craig street, Allegheny, but the noise of the brigade was aroused by their noise and fired several shots at them. They escaped unharmed.

····The wages of conductors and brakemen on the passenger trains of the Pennsylvania railroad have recently been reduced. Conductors receive sixty cents per day less, and the wages of brakemen have been reduced from $1.75 (or $1.80) to $1.25 per day.

····Notwithstanding the panic and the fact of all kinds of employment being cheap and hard to get at any price, professional base ball players are getting as high as they did in '70. Wouldn't it be but fair for them to drop twenty-five per cent. from their fee bills?

····Aside from the general uproar occasioned by the thousands of urchins out Penn avenue, there occurred last evening, about seven o'clock, a disgraceful disturbance in the vicinity of the avenue and Fifteenth street, which the rowdy duffers, which created quite a sensation.

····The "Sponge" club of Allegheny and the "Blotters" of Pittsburgh will wield the willow shortly. Both nines are composed of the crack printers in the two cities. Thomas H. Dickson is captain of the North Side team, and W. J. Diehl will act in the same capacity for the Pittsburgh titled.

····Invitations have been received by the Guardians of the Poor, and Secretary Gus. Braun to visit the Westmoreland County Poor House, at Greensburg, on Thursday next. The 2:40 train will be taken by the directors of the Workhouse, and will leave on the Youghiogheny Express at 8:30 on the morning of the day stated.

····Mr. J. J. Booth, one of the contractors for the Wood street repaving, has returned from the East, with a number of experienced trap quarriers, to get out the Ligonier for that thoroughfare. He also purchased a supply of tools used in the trap rock quarries, and will commence the operation of quarrying stone to-day.

····James Mulvey, proprietor of a saloon on Robinson street, near School street, Allegheny, yesterday morning reported that his saloon had been entered during the night and about a hundred dollars' worth of goods removed. He reported that the thieves entered the saloon by raising a window which was unfastened.

····Saturday afternoon David Lake attempted to take a barrel of cider down into the cellar under Mr. John Huckenstein's residence on Henderson street, Allegheny, and when partly down the stairs the barrel rolled down upon one of his legs and fractured it. He was removed to his home near by and medical aid summoned.

····General Pearson, in General Orders No. 13, promulgates and approves the finding of the Court-martial in the case of Capt. Barr. This is, that he is guilty of the charge, and is cashiered and disqualified from holding any office in the militia of the State for one year. The finding has appealed to Governor Hartranft, and has gone on to Philadelphia to see about it.

····The members of the Glass Manufacturers' Association have become agitated over freight discriminations, and have held several meetings at their rooms in the Germania Bank building to consider the matter. A committee has been appointed to wait upon the railroad authorities and request equitable rates. Another meeting will be held this evening.

····About a week ago Mary Jane, a demented daughter of James P. Smith, residing at No. 130 Webster avenue, this city, left home to go to the house of a Mr. Reid Shepherd, on Troy Hill, Allegheny. She has neither been seen nor heard of since, and her father is exceedingly anxious about her. She has a very bad scar from a burn on one side of her face.

····Mr. Henry Todd, a young man twenty-nine years of age, residing in Richland township with his parents, was instantly killed on Friday by the bursting of a threshing machine cylinder. The machine had been running some time, and Mr. Todd was some distance from the cylinder when it burst, oiling the gearing, when a spike from the cylinder struck him on the forehead and passed entirely through his head.

····The firms of Byers & McCullough, iron men, and Chambers & Co., glass manufacturers, of the South Side, have protested against paying for the work recently done on Sixth street, the thoroughfare upon which the works of both these firms are located. They state that the street, a portion of which was improved, was paved in a very bad manner, the contractors using six inch gravel instead of fourteen.

····Of Mr. W. A. Taylor's "Eighteen Presidents and Contemporaneous Rulers of the New York *Post* says: "It seems scarcely fair for Mr. Taylor to thrust his political opinions on the reader without conveying a word of warning either on the title page or in the preface. For the benefit of that part of the public who prefer to have even their hand books of reference colored to suit their individual tastes, we note the fact that the author of the one before us is a Democrat."

····The wife of Mr. Kimes, Car Inspector of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., at Alliance, met with a distressing and fatal accident last Tuesday. She was walking along the track accompanied by her little boy, when a coal train came along. Not observing the engine in time for herself and child to escape, she sprang to save her son, and before the mother could escape from the danger she was crushed under the wheels of the heavily laden cars and terribly mangled.

····A change of time for running trains takes effect on the the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad to-day. The mail train leaves at 8:30 A. M., and arrives at 5:47 P. M. The accommodation leaves at 11:15 A. M., and arrives at 9:40 A. M.; Monongahela express at 3:57 P. M., and the accommodation at 5:02 P. M. There are four trains each way daily, and a Sunday train from Monongahela City, stopping at each station. Close connections are also made with Brownsville packets.

····Last evening between five and six o'clock, as a funeral procession was going up a road above Howard street, on the side of Nunnery Hill, Allegheny, a horse in one of the carriages became balky and broke the pole of the carriage. The occupants and the driver of the carriage then leaped to the ground, and the horses and carriage fell over the side of the hill, falling a distance of ten or fifteen feet. The carriage was badly scratched and the horses were somewhat bruised. No one was hurt.

····The following persons have been elected teachers for the different schools in North Fayette township: No. 1, (McGill's) Miss Lide J. Wallace; No. 2, (Oakdale) Arthur H. Wallace; No. 3, (Noblestown) not supplied; No. 4, (Sturgeon's) Miss Lizzie H. Miller; No. 5, (Halfcrown) Miss Aggie S. Wilson; No. 6. (Shirland) Milo J. Dickson; No. 7, (McKee's) Miss Ella C. Walker; No. 8, (Potter's) Miss Willamina L. Matthews; No. 9, (Noblestown, primary department) Miss Mattie Waugh. The schools will commence on the first Monday of September.

····We desire to correct a statement which appeared in our issue of Saturday relative to a wager of $100 a side on a recent horse race between a Perrysville doctor and an Allegheny butcher. The doctor won the wager, but instead of keeping it, he returned to the butcher his check for $50, and ordered the stakeholder to refund him the $50 in cash which he held. The doctor does not make his money by horse racing, and consequently declined to retain what he won. The butcher's check was never presented at the bank for payment, nor was the doctor called nor is he likely to be called to an account by any ecclesiastical organization, for the very simple reason that he is not a member of any church.

PERSONAL.

···Judge Ketcham is on a visit home. He will return on the 21st inst.

···Robert Beatty, a young man who was well known in the East End, died Saturday morning.

···Mr. George R. White, with his family, left Saturday evening for Saratoga, N. Y., where he intends spending a couple of weeks.

···Col. George Richard and Deputy Mayor Lowry are back from an extended, but comparatively fruitless hunt in Westmoreland county.

···John W. Gipner, a former resident of Pittsburgh, but now a Californian, is in the city. He will return to the Pacific State in three or four months.

···Mrs. S. A. Baker, and Harry Hotto, both well known to parties of the drama in this city have been engaged for the season at McVicker's theatre, Chicago.

···Dr. D. W. Riggs and Mr. Wm. Hughes, both of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, leave to-day for a couple of weeks' fishing and recreation at Lake Chautauqua and Niagara Falls.

···Wm. Beckert, a younger brother of County Commissioner Gus. Beckert, left Deadwood several months ago, and as nothing had been heard from him it was feared that he had been killed. The anxiety of his relatives and friends was dissipated on Saturday by the reception of a letter from him of a late date announcing that he was alive and well.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THOS. WHALER is charged before Deputy Mayor King by Annie Allison with *forsta et cet.*

JAMES GALLAGHER is sued before Magistrate O'Donnell for surety of the peace. Catherine Ryan is the prosecutrix.

EDWARD ENDRESS, a Penn avenue saloon keeper, was informed on by Alex. McCormick for selling liquor on Sunday, and held for a hearing.

JOHN TURNEY charges Mrs. Bridget Burke with perjury before Alderman Moreland. The defendant furnished bail for her appearance at trial.

BULL WHITE and Neely Burns had a hearing Saturday, on the charge of disorderly conduct. "Bull" was discharged, but Neely was sent to Claremont for ninety days.

ELLEN SCANLON, the woman who recently instituted suit against ex-Lieut. Tyre for *forniz et cet.* has preferred another similar charge before Alderman O'Donnell against Tyre.

MICHAEL NAGLE was sent up for trial by Mayor McCarthy, on Saturday, for going through the pockets of a man named Nolan, who was lying asleep on the wharfboat at the Point, before the latter.

A PROMINENT East Ender is accused of making an indecent assault upon a daughter of Officer Brennan, of the Mayor's police, on Friday evening. He was not arrested, as he plead intoxication and a mistake in the house.

M. B. CURRIN charges Thomas Cummins with assault and battery—that the defendant tore his coat off and hit him in the face. The parties are both ex-policemen of the police force. Thomas was arrested and held for a hearing before Squire O'Donnell.

A. KLINOIDLIEGER sues Mrs. M. A. Wilon, before Alderman O'Donnell with fraud. He alleges that she fraudulently removed and secreted goods and chattle for the purpose of defrauding him, an execution creditor, out of the sum of $91. She was arrested.

MRS. SCHEY, of the South Side, complained at the Mayor's office of the treatment of her husband, who, she charges, locked his children in a pig-pen. The charges were found to be in a manner not very parental. An information will be made against him to-day.

MR. H. A. BOWMAN made information before Alderman Milliken, Saturday, charging Michael Eagan, of the South Side, with assault and battery. The allegations are that the prosecutor was hired by the defendant to canvass for the *Critic* at a salary of $12 per week, and when he demanded his wages a quarrel ensued during which the defendant struck him. Eagan was arrested and held for a hearing at 2 P.M. today.

G. J. WIER made information before Alderman Milliken, Saturday, charging Michael Eagan, of the South Side, with assault and battery. The allegations are that the prosecutor was hired by the defendant to canvass for the *Critic* at a salary of $12 per week, and when he demanded his wages a quarrel ensued during which the defendant struck him. Eagan was arrested and held for a hearing at 2 P.M. today.

G. J. WIER made information before Alderman Milliken, Saturday, charging Henry Hays and a second party whose name is to him unknown, with conspiracy to defraud him. He alleges that he sold a buggy to Hays for $170, taking in part payment a judgment note, at ninety days, and before the note fell due it is alleged Hays disposed of his property to the unknown person referred to above, in order to prevent the prosecutor from collecting the amount of the judgment note. Hays was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

A VILE PLOT.

A Former Titusville Lady in Jail, the Alleged Victim of a Servant's Bail cleverness.

What appears to be a sad case of a respectable lady becoming the victim of a vile plot of a malicious servant girl has come to our knowledge. On the 27th ult. Miss Annie E. Conlan, a former resident of Titusville, was arrested in St. Louis, charged with stealing $60 worth of silverware from Mr. P. A. Crow, at whose house she was sojourning temporarily as a governess. The articles were found in her trunk, and she was examined and committed to jail in default of $800 bail. The girl claimed that the silverware was placed in her trunk, from malicious motives, by an unfriendly servant, and accordingly wrote to Judge B. J. Reid, of Erie, this State, telling him the circumstances and asking his assistance. Last week Judge Reid wrote to an old friend of his in St. Louis, Mr. A. J. O'Gorman, in regard to the matter. Judge Reid says in his letter that he knew the lady five years ago at Titusville, where she controlled a young ladies' seminary in a handsome building owned by herself, which cost $8,000. She is of Irish birth, and had taught in New Orleans and other cities before her seminary at Titusville seemed to flourish at first, but after a year or so it began to decline. The Catholics did not patronize her, as they had their own convent schools, and the Protestants began to distrust her because she was a Catholic. In October, 1872, she sold her property and went away. She has spent part of her time since in St. Louis, Dubuque and Rochester. While at Titusville she was highly respected, and not the slightest whisper was breathed against her in any way. She has due her from the sale of her property about $5,000, on which she draws the interest annually.

After obtaining this information Mr. Garesche took charge of Miss Conlan's case as attorney, and Mr. Soc. Newman became her bon'sman. She was released from jail, and will at an early day have an opportunity to establish her innocence.

Pennsylvania Female College.

The collegiate year of this well-known and justly popular institution opens September 13th for the reception of pupils, as also the Grammar School Department for preparatory training, the same date. This institution is well established in the confidence of people by reason of the thoroughness of its course and the many superior advantages which it offers. Applications for catalogue and circulars to be made at the book store of R. S. Davis & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, or Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., President.

New Books.

Helen's Babies	
Hay Fever, by Beard	$ 2 00
Trevelyan's Life of Lord Macaulay 2 vols	5 00
Studies in Bryant	5 00
Macaulay's England, new ed. 5 vols.	5 00
Colton's New General Atlas, revised edition	20 00

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Life Insurance.

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THE APPLETONS' GREAT WORK.

The Men, Women and Children Engaged in making the American Cyclopedia.

(From the New York Evening Post, June 24, '76.)

A literary work, in sixteen royal octave volumes, which has engaged the services of two editors-in-chief, six associate editors, twenty-four revisers, and more than five hundred contributors, has occupied three years in preparation, and even before completion secured forty five thousand subscribers, and returned to its publishers more than $4,000,000 while the last volume is still in press, is an object of more than ordinary interest.

The purpose of the editors of the new edition of APPLETONS' AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA has been to put the work published in 1857-'63 fully abreast of the times, and thus to present a panoramic view of all human knowledge.

The work of the editors begins by selecting a staff of assistants and revisers, fifteen or twenty of whom work regularly day after day in the publishing house on Broadway. To this staff the editorial discussion. He asserted that the Republican party in Mississippi comprised not less than nineteen-twentieths of colored men, not less than nine-tenths of ex-Federal soldiers resident there, and not less than one-fifth (and possibly more) of ex-Confederate soldiers, and had a clear majority of colored voters. That fact was a political and so overwhelming in numbers in Mississippi that nothing short of organized terrorism and armed violence could crush it out of existence or defeat it at the polls. He deprecated as unjust, ungenerous and unfair his colleague's (Lamar's) comparison of the colored race with the untutored, uncivilized and un-Americanized Mongolian race.

Conference Reports.

Mr. RUSK, from the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate the duties of artificial limbs to soldiers and sailors, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee of Conference, made a report on the Legislative, Legisiative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The report having been read in full, occupying nearly two hours, Mr. RANDALL demanded the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the report agreed to without discussion or division. Various requests for unanimous consent were made, and objected to by some of members, who had not been able themselves to obtain like unanimous consent for their own propositions. The principal objector was Mr. Stone, of Missouri, who would not consent to, or, indeed, to make a personal explanation.

The House then adjourned.

The Crops in Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., August 12.—The *Herald* publishes in this morning's issue what are considered reliable reports from all the best counties in the State relative to the crops and grasshoppers. From south of the Platte the universal report is a fine yield of small grains. Wheat will rank better than last year. Oats are not quite as heavy a yield, but good. Barley and rye. Indian corn prospect is better than last year. There are no grasshoppers except in Adams county, where they are thick, but have done no serious damage as yet. Reports from north of the Platte are not so favorable as to grasshoppers and corn. In some localities they have already done considerable damage. In Cuming county it is estimated half the corn crop already gone. The hoppers in most localities are not as voracious as usual, and will doubtless move with the first wind from the north. Small fruit is in defiant of 8000 hail. The unanimous claimed that the silverware was placed in her trunk, from malicious motives, by an unfriendly servant, and accordingly wrote to Judge B. J. Reid, of Erie, this State, telling him the circumstances and asking his assistance. Last week Judge Reid wrote to an old friend of his in St. Louis, Mr. A. J. O'Gorman, in regard to the matter. Judge Reid says in his letter that he knew the lady five years ago at Titusville, where she controlled a young ladies' seminary in a handsome building owned by herself, which cost $8,000. She is of Irish birth, and had taught in New Orleans and other cities before her seminary at Titusville seemed to flourish at first, but after a year or so it began to decline. The Catholics did not patronize her, as they had their own convent schools, and the Protestants began to distrust her because she was a Catholic. In October, 1872, she sold her property and went away. She has spent part of her time since in St. Louis, Dubuque and Rochester. While at Titusville she was highly respected, and not the slightest whisper was breathed against her in any way. She has due her from the sale of her property about $5,000, on which she draws the interest annually.

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POLITICAL.

Large and Enthusiastic Republican Meeting at McKeesport—Saturday Night's Ratification and Other Political Doings.

On Saturday evening last an enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the borough of McKeesport. The attendance was large, and the interest taken was all that could be desired by the most ardent friends of the party of loyalty, honesty and just government. The meeting was called to order by B. B. Coursin, Esq., on whose motion Burgess Haughton was elected President. After a few appropriate remarks by the President, the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents and Secretaries: J. A. Berry, Hon. Alex. Miller, William Douglass, Maj. J. W. McCully, John M. Bailie, Samuel Hitchinson, Dickson Bailie, George Mathinson and A. B. Campbell, Secretaries, J. F. Davitt, C. F. Frost, Charles Coyan and the reporters of the press.

Mr. Mooney, Capt. H. A. Collier, Maj. J. S. Haymaker and Col. Thomas. M. Bayne made appropriate speeches, which were listened to with close attention.

The McKeesport band discoursed music during the evening, and it was eleven o'clock before the large concourse dispersed.

W. E. Harrison, Esq., a most active and efficient organizer, announced that the marching club would meet on Thursday evening next